VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks: **250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1130753

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SURBHI PATHAK

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENG

तारीख
Date

27/8/2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre Dehradun

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No.etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: **Three Hours**	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. उदाहरणों के साथ, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सांस्कृतिक परंपराएं क्षेत्रीय संगीत में किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित होती हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With examples, discuss how the cultural traditions from various regions of India get reflected in regional music. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has rich cultural traditions due to huge diversity and ancient heritage.

Cultral Traditions → Reflected in Regional music

1) Dhrupad music has been originated in ancient India
→ impact of language like Sanskrit, Malayalam

2) various Gharanas like Jaipur Gharana, Bettiah Gharana, Talwandi Gharana
→ impact of local states

3) Dances like Kalbeliya have impacted Rajasthani music of Madhya Pradesh.

4) Bharat muni in Natyashastra mentioned prevalence of musical Ragas

Shrinjar Raag

Hindol Raag

5) vaishnav tradition in Assam have impacted music of saint Chaitanya mahaprabhu

6) Carnatic music

- indigenous
- from saints like Purandarajachorya

7) emphasis on folk music like Bihu, Lavani dance

Thus, India is a storehouse of varied musical traditions which needs to be preserved to serve as a beacon of India's soft power

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. श्रमिक वर्ग के आंदोलन के उद्भव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उसके योगदान की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the emergence of the working class movement, discuss its contribution towards India's freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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working class movement played a key role in liberating India from the clutches of British imperialism

Emergence of working class movement

1882 → Factories Act, 1882 under Lord Ripon
— led to awakening of need to reform working class conditions

1891 → Factories Act, 1991 to provide safe environment to working children

1920 → All India Trade Union Congress under Dewan Chaman Lal
— formal start of India's Trade unions

1920 → International Labor Org. formation leading to international awakening

1930s — growth of regional movements like

Bharat shromjeevi by Sasipada Banerjee to raise awareness among masses.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Contribution towards India's freedom struggle

1. Growth of mass awareness about ill effects of British Raj.
2. Improving industrialization and promoting Indian economy
3. Reaching the hinterlands and improving conditions of poor families in factories
4. Leading movements like Quit India movement when senior leaders like Gandhiji were arrested
5. Improving socio-economic condition of people impacted by mass poverty.

India's independence is a collective efforts of people, of whom the contribution of working class should not be forgotten

3. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि गांधीवादी राजनीति एक प्रकार से तिलक की राजनीति का ही विस्तार थी? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that Gandhian politics was, in a sense, a continuation of Tilak's politics? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gandhiji and his actions were instrumental in providing freedom to India.

Gandhi's ji's Policies → continuation of Tilak's politics

1) Tilak's focus on revival of national cultural through Ganesh festivals

2) ~~Title~~ Tilak's focus on raising slogans using Shivaji's utterances against Afzal Khan to imbibe confidence in Indians

3) Tilak was part of moderates and didn't lay emphasis on violence

1) Gandhiji's focus on revivalism through Charkha and Khadi → mark of India's local tradition

2) Gandhiji's quoted Ram Rajya and India's ancient brotherhood as a tool for future growth

3) Gandhiji's campaign of satyagraha & non-violence

4) Tilak also promoted his views through newspapers like Kesari and Maharatta

4) Gandhi's view propagated through Indian opinion and Harijan

5) Tilak protested against Age of Consent Act, 1891 as he wanted such changes to come from within

5) Gandhiji also wanted untouchability to be removed from people's heart and he called them 'Harijan'

But, Tilak also propagated violent views through Kesari where he raised slogans against Afzal Khan and his killing by Shivaji. He was charged with sedition (section 124A of IPC). He also promoted killing of British officials unjust to Indians.

Gandhiji on the other hand was truely non-violent and led a satyagraha against British.

Thus, in some ways, they both were similar.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. ऐसा कहा जाता है कि मानव प्रेरित तापन के कारण विश्व के महासागर अपनी 'मेमोरी' खो रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस परिघटना के परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is said that the world's oceans are losing their 'memory' due to human-induced warming. Comment. Also, discuss the consequences of the phenomenon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

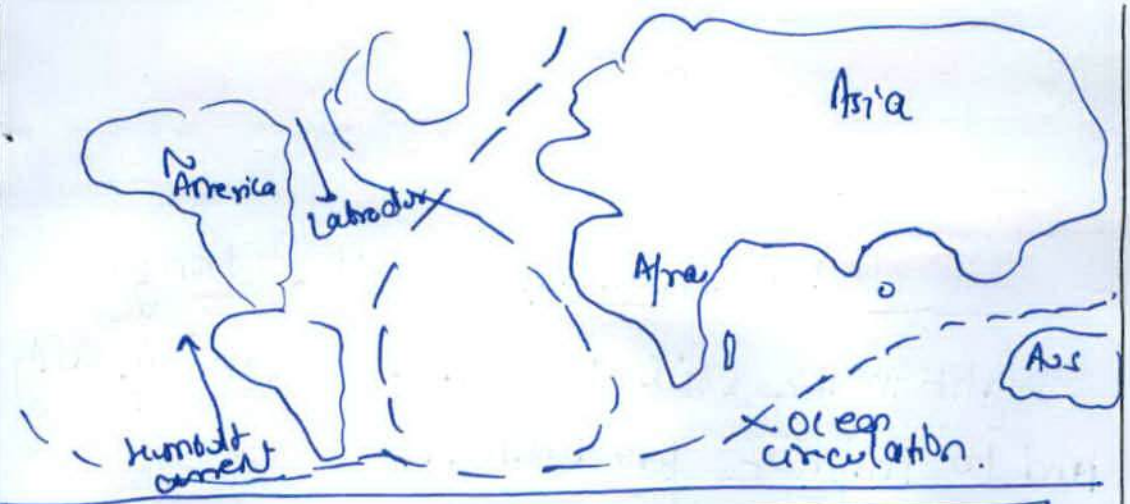
As per recent IPCC report, global temperature have already risen by 1.09°C causing global warming and huge impact on oceans.

memory of world's oceans → capacity to rejuvenate ocean parameters like temperature, salinity, oxygen etc.

Loss of ocean ~~warmi~~ memory due to global warming – consequences

① Damage to ocean conveyor belt
→ decreased salinity of oceans
→ Global flow of oceans loosening

② Increase in deoxygenation rising carbon levels
- Rise in hypoxic zones
- Impact on biodiversity
- Loss of marine life.



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Increase in carbon compensation depth

- Reduce corals life
- impact on fishing zones

(4) more events of El-Nino

- erratic monsoon
- floods/drought

(5) changes in ocean currents

eg – Recent event of snow in Atlas mountain of Africa

Way Forward

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- protecting marine areas
- use of BBNJ Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction
- Protecting fishing zones

Oceans are a reservoir of 70% of world's biodiversity. They should be protected through increased collaboration in line with SDG 14 (life below land)

5. मृदा संशोधन क्या है? इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चिंताओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is soil amendment? Evaluate the benefits and concerns associated with it. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Soil Amendment are the changes brought in the soil to enhance its quality and to improve productivity

Sources of soil amendment

natural
→ rainfall
→ leaching of water
→ local bacterial

anthropogenic
→ soil nutrients like Nitrogen, potassium
→ pesticides

Benefits of soil amendment

(1) Improve quality of crops
higher nutrition
climate resilient

(2) Better productivity → improve nutritional and food security

(3) Reduce impact of pest and weeds

(4) Belt of tree cover → preservation of forests → decrease global warming → higher rain bearing capacity

(5) farmer income improves → as per Ashok Dalwai committee

Concerns with soil amendment

(1) Reduced soil fertility

- overuse of fertilizers
- imbalance of N, P, K

ideal 4 : 2 : 1

current 6 : 2.5 : 1

(2) Pests become resilient to pesticide

Reduced crop

Impact on nutrition

Poor health

(3) overtime desertification and land degradation

A cautious and well researched approach is needed to enhance soil quality and improve nutritional security

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि अगले दशक में हाइब्रिड विद्युत संयंत्रों की संख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि हो सकती है। ऐसे विद्युत संयंत्रों से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been suggested that the next decade may see a boom in hybrid power plants. Stating the advantages that such power plants offer, discuss the associated challenges. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Hybrid Power Plants refer to combination of two or more power generation methods on the same land.

eg] wind + hydro power plant together.

Govt has recently inaugrated largest floating solar plant in Ramgundom that can also produce hydro power using river.

Advantages of hybrid Power plant

(1) Improved supply — due to higher power generation capacity

(2) Reduce land acquisition cost — improve income of owners

(3) Better Convergence as for example Solar plant can generate energy during day and later conventional plant can be used

(4) Increased access to credit due to
— Reduce losses eg- Discom losses

(5) improved efficiency
- Better output
- Improve resource utilization
- lower number of trained personnel needed.

Challenges of hybrid power plants

(1) Increased R&D expenditure
India → 0.65% of GDP

(2) Training of human resources

(3) Better maintenance needed
- more costs
- enhanced risk of outage

(4) Investment will be recurring
↳ higher operating cost → fiscal stability of firms will be minimized.

Increased research and investment is the need of hour to reap advantage of hybrid power plants to ensure India's energy security of ensuring 50% renewable by 2030 (COP26 — Glasgow)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. वैन एलन रेडिएशन बेल्ट्स क्या हैं? इनके निर्माण का वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इनके अध्ययन पर अधिकाधिक ध्यान क्यों दिया जा रहा है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are Van Allen Radiation Belts? Explaining their formation, discuss why there has been a growing focus on their study. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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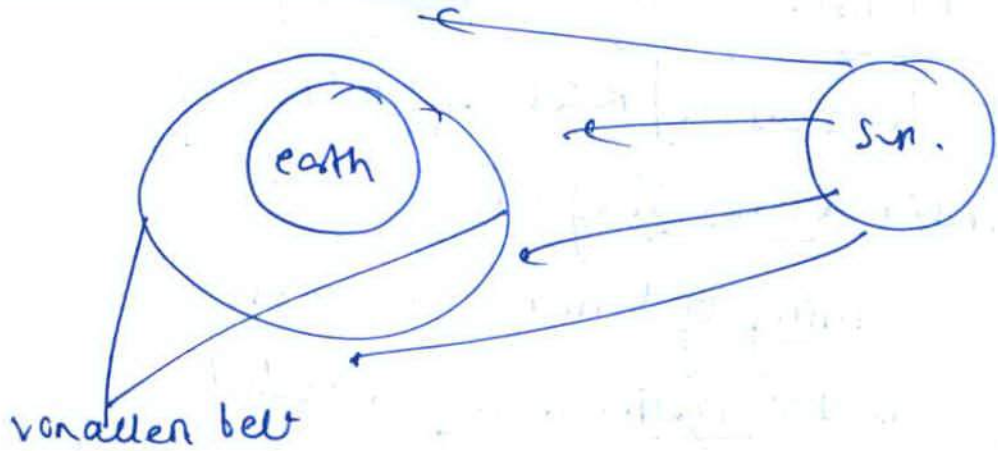
Van Allen Radiation Belts are the protective layer around earth that reduces the impact of harmful solar rays and radiation from space



formation of vonallen Radiation Belt

(1) Due to magnetic and electrical conductivity of earth (Presence of metals in core)

(2) Small Particles get accumulated in earth's [magnetosphere] leading to formation of an ochre layer

(3) These layers get enlarged as earth rotates due to gravitational field between earth and the sun

(4) neutrons, electrons and other particles get entangled in this layer leading to electro-magnetism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Growing focus on van allen belt study

(1) Increase in frequency of geo-magnetic storm
— impacting space infrastructure like International space station

(2) space missions need extra force to leave earth's magnetic field and cross van allen belt ↳ satellites

(3) They are crucial in protecting earth from harmful space particles and carcinogenic sun rays

(4) Leads to formations like Aurora Borealis due to interplay of neutrons.

They are important for earth's survival and should be studied in detail to understand evolution of earth

8. चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss whether marital rape should be criminalised in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, Supreme Court has held that marital rape needs better regulation to ensure women safety and empowerment

Benefits of criminalizing marital rape

(1) Provide dignity to women

→ article 375 of IPC decriminalizes marital rape

→ leads to exploitation of married women

(2) Reduce violence against women

(3) Increase female labor force participation rate → (current 45% of females)

(4) Better decision making and autonomy to women to fight for their fundamental rights

(5) Reduce male hegemony and societal growth towards women empowerment

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

challenges of criminalizing marital rape

(1) Lack of evidence due to household restriction
→ onus on victim to prove

(2) Breaking of family and privacy and sanctity of marriage

(3) Supreme court cannot interfere in private matters without violating consent

(4) wrong cases and filing to settle personal scores by women.

many developed nations like Australia, New Zealand have already banned marital rape. It is high time India should adopt gender neutral definition of crime and provide autonomy to women to raise voice against domestic violence and marital rape.

9. केयर इकोनॉमी (देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था) क्या है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is care economy? Highlight the challenges associated with it and mention the steps taken to address them in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Care economy refers to the process of taking care of those who are vulnerable
eg → elders, child, disabled.

Care economy generally goes unnoticed as it is out of formal sector

Challenges associated with care economy

① Lack of recognition
→ mostly performed by women in household
→ Lack of earning potential — unpaid work

② Informal in nature
→ less of labor force participation
→ informal economy → 90% of Indian workforce

③ Lack of contribution to GDP upto 6% of GDP
→ unpaid in nature

④ Loss of demographic dividend women in working age — contribute 26% to GDP (IMF)

Steps taken to address challenges of care economy

(1) Promoting the idea of paid work

(2) enhancing the concept of Silver economy and longevity dividend

to empower elderly and promote their economic development

(3) Promotion of creches at workplace under maternity Benefit Act to enhance women employment

(4) Promoting Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana for disabled to have independent life

(5) increase expenditure on sustainable infrastructure like ramps

(6) Encouraging female labour force participation and employment → STEM investment, higher education

Care economy needs to be focused upon to enhance India's capability of reaping demographic dividend

www.visionias.in

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. महामारी के बाद भारत "लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता)" की चुनौती से जूझ रहा है। इसके निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और आगे की राह का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Post-pandemic India is staring at the challenge of "learning poverty". Analyse its implications and discuss a way ahead. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Due to the covid-19 pandemic, almost 28% of children have been withdrawn from schools (Action Aid NGO)

This has led to massive impact on poverty of learning and education

Implications of Learning Poverty

① Loss of education opportunities

→ Reduction in enrollment Ratio

	Tertiary education	Secondary education	Primary education
GER (Aleret, 2020)	27%	79%	99%

② Loss of employment opportunities

withdrawal from schools → low education → loss of cognitive ability → limited skills → loss of employability → Poverty → withdrawal from schools

vicious cycle

③ Demographic dividend impact

→ 60% of population in working age (15-59)

④ Restricted to informal sector

- low wages
- limited social security
- Poverty
- lack of development

Way ahead to resolve urban learning poverty

① Bringing back children to school

- Govt school push
- Anganwadi

② Training of teachers → DIKSHA platform

↳ NCERT courses

③ Empowerment of poor to reduce digital divide

→ provision of laptops smartphones

NSSO 2019 internet access

urban → 42%

poor/rural → 14%

Learning is an essential component of children's growth and quality infrastructure and environment is needed to ensure quality education (SDG 4)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. दक्षिण भारत में भित्ति परंपराओं के विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bring out the evolution of mural traditions in South India. Also, elaborate on their significant characteristics. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Mural traditions in South India have been known for intricate designs and detailed craftmanship showcasing the rich ancient heritage.

evolution of mural Traditions in South India

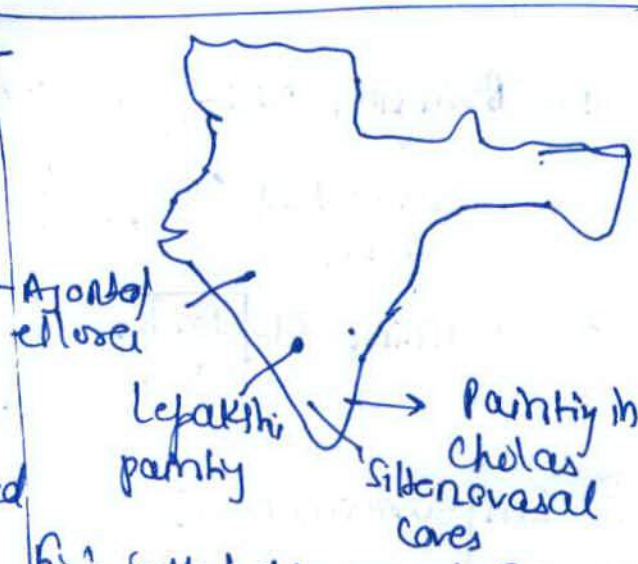

Fig 1 - South India mural Examples

1) Ancient civilization and their tradition have been mentioned in Sangam literature → [Iconic AD]

[eg] - stories of Manimekalai and Silpadikaram mention temple traditions

2) empires of [Cholas] had huge temple walls

→ intricate paintings on Brihadeshwar temple

3) Sittanavasal caves of Tamil Nadu provide significance of Pandyas

→ use of color like ochre / geru

→ wide range of murals → celebrations / animal hunting

4) Maharashtra → Ajanta / ellora caves

→ Padmapani, vajrapani

→ Tempera and fresco style of paintings

→ Invented colors

→ focus on intricate shapes

eg: Ravan shaking mt. Kailash has vishvakarma paintings

5) mamallapuram in Chennai has Ashoka's penance and decent of the Ganges

6) Lepakshi paintings of Andhra Pradesh

→ huge painting and art work

- focus on displaying traditional celebrations

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7) Vijaynagar Paintings

→ focus on King and civilization

→ Impact of local traditions like Bharatnatyam

→ Temple tradition of devdasis displayed.

Thus, mural traditions in India are a repository of our collective heritage and they need to be preserved and protected

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. 19 वीं शताब्दी में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध करने वाला भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद औपनिवेशिक आधुनिकता का ही एक परिणाम था। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Indian nationalism that confronted British imperialism in the 19th century was a product of colonial modernity. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian nationalism was a combination of India's awakening due to colonial repression and modernity advanced by colonial mindset along with national awakening and revival of local culture

Indian nationalism of 19th century
Product of colonial modernity

(1) Rise of revivalists and reformists like Raja Ram mohan Roy and Ishwar chandra vidya sagar

→ Raja Ram Roy formed Brahmo Samaj in 1824 and Atmiya sabha in 1928

→ He protested against sati

(2) Impact of education introduced by British

— led to modernism and realization

of human rights

→ Protest against Reduction in age of civil services and use of Latin By Lord Lytton

(3) Introduction of modern railways

→ aim was to extract raw materials from hinterlands

→ But it led to discemination of ideas in rural areas — leading to increased awareness about oppression of Indians

(4) Launching of Press

→ led to growth of newspapers like Amrita Bazar Patrika / Kesari to raise awareness

(5) Industrialization led to higher price of imports in India

— people revolted against inflation and undue extraction of resources.

(6) Lavish expenses like Delhi Durbar during famine → led to

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

people agitation against British.

(7) Police reforms and Army expansion led to expansion of army to Indians

But, it was also the focus on traditions and internal awakening that led to India's nationalism

1) focus on India's power to revolt & rise against external forces

2) speeches by Tilak

eg Against Afzal Khan led to belief in own power

3) focus on local festivals like 'Ganesh Chaturthi' united India.

4) Young India movement by Savarkar on lines of Young Italy movement

5) Rise of nationalists like Bhagat Singh, Azad to free India.

Thus, it was a collective efforts of Indians to free mother from the clutches of inhumane British colonialism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में पर्यावरणवाद कई संगठित आंदोलनों के रूप में सामने आया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Environmentalism surfaced in the form of many organised movements in post independence India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has worshipped nature and environment since Ancient India & Indus valley civilization (mother Goddess). This led to zeal to protect environment in post Independent India as well.

Environmentalism organized movements in post independent India

(1) Chipko movement in Uttarakhand led by Sunder Lal Bahugona
→ women protecting forests by hugging the tree → Pressure on authorities

(2) Appiko movement in Karnataka to protect forests

(3) Protest against Power Plant in Odisha by Japanese company

(4) Narmada Bachao Andolan

→ massive protest over dam

→ involvement of NGO, civil society and locals

— led to huge pressure on government

(5) Bhopal gas tragedy → led to massive movement against private sector

→ led to environment protection act of 1986

→ Absolute vs Limited liability principle

(6) Protest against Aarey Forest, Mumbai cutting

→ to reduce impact on urban forests

→ People gathered to protect environment

(7) Protest of Tribals against western Ghats Aggressive growth

→ Kasturirangan and Gadgil Committee report focusing on reduced impact.

→ Tribals protecting their rights under FRA, 2006

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(8) maldhari's in Gujarat, resisting trans-location of Lions from Gir forests

Thus, people have contributed in form of many organized movements to protect environment. It's the collective efforts of people that lead to pressure on authorities and bring positive development on ground.

उम्मीदवारों को बीच हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आर्थिक साधनों के माध्यम से ब्रिटेन को पराजित करने के लिए नेपोलियन द्वारा अपनाई गयी महाद्वीपीय नाकाबंदी एक गलत रणनीति थी? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that continental blockade was an ill-conceived strategy by Napoleon to conquer Britain through economic means? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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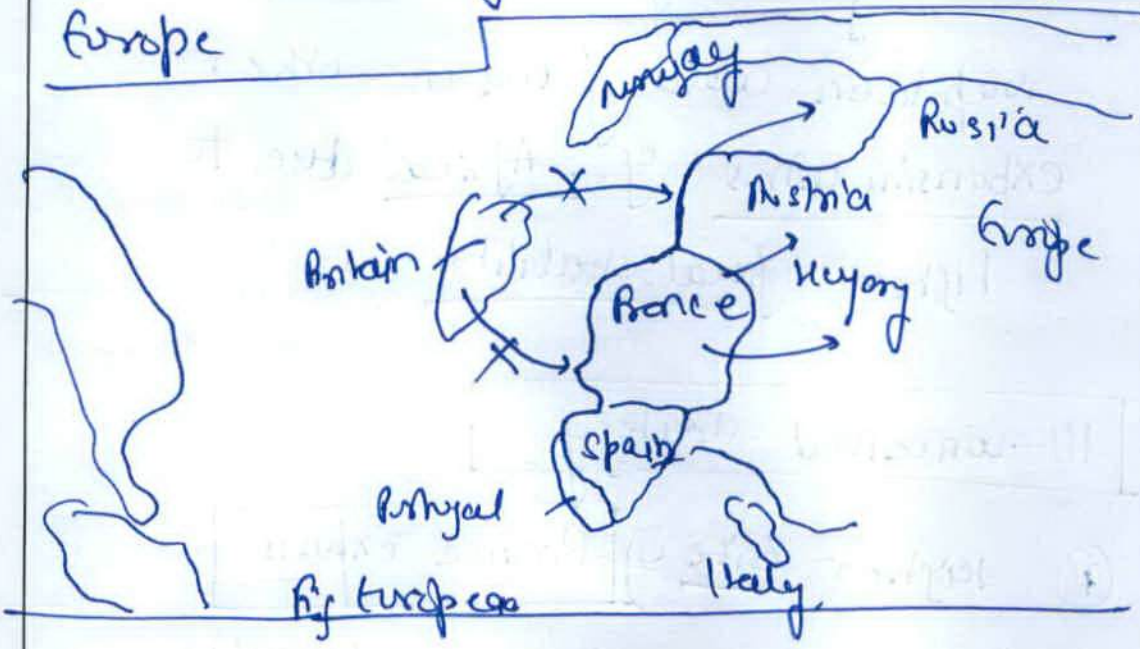
Napoleon in 17th century was made the king of France and he had big ambitions to dominate the rest of Europe

Continental Blockage was a strategy to reduce imports of Britain into rest of Europe



Benefits of Continental Blockage

(1) Improved exports of France to Europe
→ improved GDP

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- led to foreign exchange earning

(2) Led to **Increased employment in France**

- Improved household income
- Better standard of living
- People were satisfied with Napoleon.

(3) **France stature improved**

- in Europe and America
- France economy improved

↓

Napoleon could focus on other expansion aims eg - Africa due to higher fiscal stability

Ill-conceived strategy

(1) Higher price of **France exports**

→ France did not have comparable advantage in products like textiles as Britain had

→ Loss to other economies like Russia, Germany

(2) France had reduced economic stability of Europe

→ other countries become dependent on France

→ France's capacity to cater to increase demand was limited

- lack of industrial locations in France

↓

supply-demand mismatch

This led to massive resentment in Europe against France as all the economies were destabilized with loss of foreign exchange.

It led to joint efforts by Russia, Austro-Hungary and Britain against France which had to suffer defeat and Napoleon was exiled.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What do you understand by the Arctic Paradox? Highlight the spatial distribution of minerals and energy resources in the Arctic region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को मुख्य हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent melting of arctic ice has opened up new routes and energy sources for economic growth. But the same melting is due to increased global warning threatening sea level rise and ecosystem collapse. This refers to 'Arctic Paradox' where countries are in a race to gain higher share of resources

Spatial distribution of mineral resources and energy sources in Arctic

1) Natural gas presence below water
→ Russia's has been using floating power plant
Academic Lomonisov
2) Coal and uranium minerals to non energy have been discovered.

Fig: world with Arctic sea routes

3) Rare earth metals like silicon, beryllium have been known to be in permafrost

4) Arctic has been used as seed vault to protect vulnerable seed from ecosystem damage

eg → svalbard in norway

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Need to protect arctic

1) Storehouse of ~~gata~~ glaciers

→ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions

→ reduce sea level rise due to melting

2) more extraction of resources can impact permafrost → impact on environment

do not get replaced easily

soil health

3) improve coordination → Arctic Council

4) Reduce exploitation of new sea routes

eg → China's Arctic Policy and new polar silk route should be condemned

Arctic and region needs to be preserved for survival of earth. Increased collaboration and joint efforts are needed to protect pristine arctic ocean

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) में होने वाले परिवर्तनों में पारितंत्र और उसके लोगों पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव डालने की प्रवृत्ति होती है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस जोखिम से निपटने के उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cryosphere changes have a tendency to bring about a devastating impact on the ecosystem and its people. Discuss. Also, enlist measures to tackle this threat. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent IPCC reports on cryosphere highlights the change in cryosphere with melting of glaciers. eg+ over 20% of glaciers retreated in Hindukush region from 1900s.

Cryosphere changes → devastating impact on ecosystem and people

(1) Loss of lives and livelihood

→ melting of glaciers → leads to sea level increase

eg Indonesia shifted capital from Jakarta to East Kalimantan

eg mumbai coast increasing by 20cm every year

(2) Loss of cultivable areas

eg - Karewa formation in Jammu for saffron

(3) Impact on employment

migration to urban areas

hilly cities become Ghost cities

(4) Increased global warming

- Reduce albedo of ice
- increase carbon concentration in environment

(5) Impact on biodiversity

→ Key national parks and biodiversity hotspots

eg - Himalayas

Tsokar wetland

Siachin Glacier

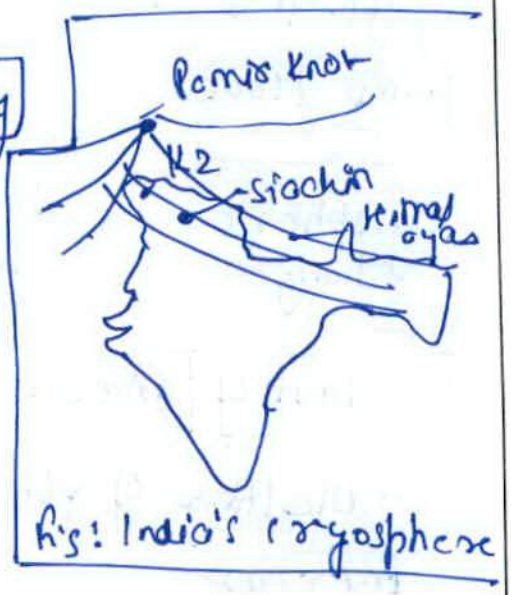


fig: India's cryosphere

To reduce the massive changes,

measures are needed to tackle threat

(1) Reduce greenhouse emissions

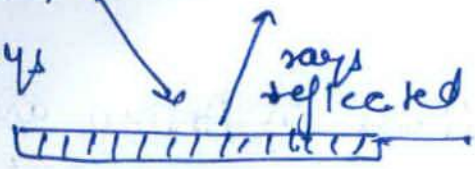
Carbon Neutrality by 2050 (IPCC)

limit temperature rise to 1.5°C or 2°C

phasing out of coal (India - 2070)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Reduce [concrete development] of hilly areas → sustainable development like white paints



→ white painting
↓
increase albedo

(3) [Afforestation drives]

→ Reduce infrastructure development in sensitive zones [eg → Nokrek Chak]

(4) [Coordination with locals] → locals have been protecting areas since ages

eg → [Bhotia tribes], [Tribes of Ireland]

(5) Reduced focus on [extracting energy] sources from arctic

eg → [Arctic Council] should take strong measures

Cryosphere includes pristine global knowledge and sustain life on earth. Its protection is necessary to have sustainable livelihood

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The frequent instances of urban flooding pose a severe risk to the urban ecosystem in India. Discuss with special emphasis on its impact on the critical infrastructure. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent floods in Assam and Mumbai have severely impacted life and livelihood along with massive losses to economy.

Severe risk to urban ecosystem

(1) Loss of lives

→ especially vulnerable like women, elderly

Fig: Recent floods in India

(2) Impact on critical infrastructure

Impact on power plants

↓

Low power generation

↓

eg – Uttarakhand flood of 2021

↳ Tapovan Plant destroyed

Impact on roads, railways

massive loss of investments due to roads being washed away

loss of income due to stoppage of railways

③ Impact on health

→ vector borne diseases

→ groundwater and drinking water quality decreases

→ sanitation issues

④ Loss of biodiversity ex- Kaziranga Park in Assam

⑤ Floods in rivers

States of lower riparian region impacted — Kosi - sorrow of Bihar

This calls for a serious impact assessment and policy making

Measures to reduce urban ~~floods~~ floods impact

① monitoring of monsoon and elNino/La Nina

→ To reduce sudden onset chances

→ Reduce impact of cyclones - Okhi, Tauktae

② Improved mitigation techniques

→ safe places during flood.

→ CFlows of Chennai to trigger flood warning

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Reilient infrastructure

→ dam embankments
→ proper safety standards in buildings following BIS norms

④ Improve Green Cover

- Afforestation
- Urban Tree spaces eg- Aarey forest in mumbai

⑤ Preparedness of health infrastructure

→ to deal with sudden demand
- improve surveillance of water quality

⑥ Protection of critical infrastructure

→ dams, power plants
→ location should be chosen wisely
→ no flood plains
→ less rains.

Urban spaces are key to India's growth and development. Floods should not be allowed to impact livelihood through massive investment in resilience infrastructure and future ready cities [Chandigarh, Naya Raipur]

18. रेत न केवल आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण पारितंत्र सेवाएं भी प्रदान करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय रेत खनन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Sand is not only critical for economic development but also provides crucial ecosystem services. Elaborate. In this context, discuss the importance of sustainable sand mining in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Monazite sand has been found in Kerala coast which acts as a rich resource for infrastructure.

Sand – critical for economic development

(1) used in infrastructure development
→ as construction material
→ as binding agent

(2) used in industries like cement, bricks to provide additional strength for resilient infrastructure

(3) used in construction of city pavements and housing

(4) Also used in automobile industry for drying and as scrubbers.

(5) help in [port dredging] and sustainable use of shipping

Sand – provide crucial ecosystem services

1) Helps in restoration of beaches
2) provide nesting and breeding ground for marine animals

[Eg] – Olive Ridley Turtles – mass hatching called [Arribada] in Gahirmatha beach of odisha.

3) Provide shelter to migrant marine animals
4) Help to regulate sea temperature
5) Provide protection to people from major disasters like cyclones
6) Help in conserving sea marshes and wetlands
7) sand also helps in rejuvenation of sea water quality and filtering groundwater

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Importance of sustainable sand mining in India

(1) To protect pristine ecosystem and environment

(2) Regulation of illegal sand mining to maintain land usage and stability

(3) Ensure sustainable development along sea shores

[4] following CRZ norms [Shailesh Nayak Committee]

(4) Improve resilience of buildings against hazards and vulnerability

It's essential to follow legal and sustainable sand mining to ensure economic development and balanced environment protection

fig = India sand deposits

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों के अनियंत्रित और असंतुलित विकास की चुनौती शहरी नियोजन और क्षमता में सुधारों को आवश्यक बनाती है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The challenge of unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces in India necessitates reforms in urban planning and capacity. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per census 2011, 30% of Indians live in urban areas which will rise to 40% by 2030. This has led to unbalanced growth of urban spaces.

Challenges of unbalanced growth

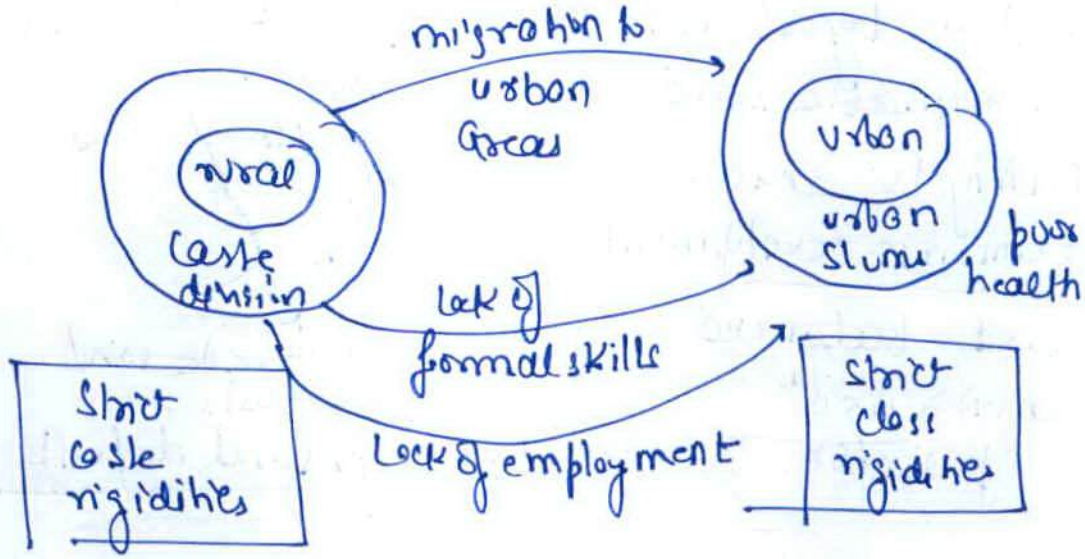
(1) Pressure on urban infrastructure

→ growth of slums eg – Dharavi

→ lack of sanitation, health, pollution

(2) Socio-economic division between urban rich and rural poor

→ class within caste



③ Informalization of economy

→ lack of formal employment of migrants
↓
only 5% of India

④ Disproportionate impact on health infrastructure

- Covid-19 pandemic → Delhi hospitals got overloaded.
- Primary Healthcare impacted the most
- Growth of slums
- extra costs by tertiary hospitals charged.

⑤ vulnerable sections → women / children

- harassment
- exposed to drug addiction

⑥ Decline in moral standards

- high rise buildings vs slums → increase in crime and juvenile delinquency
  - Nirbhaya case.

This necessitates reforms in urban planning and capacity

① Planned infrastructure → eg → Delhi metro was planned much before to ease congestion

→ focus on high rise buildings — vertical growth

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Proper [water availability]

- Jal Jeevan mission
- AMRUT
- SMART CITIES

→ to reduce health burden

(3) [Healthcare infrastructure] → enhance capacity

→ increase expenditure
1.5% → 2.5% (National Health Policy, 2017)

→ focus on [urban disease surveillance] to reduce bacterial diseases like cholera.

(4) enhance [safety for women/children]

- drug addiction surveillance
- CCTV cameras
- safe lighting
- female buses

(5) [Data base management] → entry of migrants to be monitored

[-ve] Kedarnath flood 2013 → no count of tourists

with increasing population (highest in 2023) it's essential to develop urban spaces keeping in mind future requirement and quality life. sustainable cities (SDG 11) is the need of hour

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. • भारत में नारीवादी आंदोलनों में ऐतिहासिक रूप से समावेशिता का अभाव रहा है, जो प्रायः एक सीमित पाश्चात्य उच्च-वर्ग के मानस के भीतर विकसित होती रही है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Feminist movements in India have historically lacked inclusivity, often growing within a limited Western upper-class psyche. Critically discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent events like #Me Too and #Timesup have led to increased emphasis on feminist movements to protect freedom and empowerment of women.

Feminists movement in India have historically been restricted to western upper class thus lacking inclusivity

(1) focus on women safety in workplaces

Eg → offices, which are largely focussed on urban women

(2) Emphasis on increased participation of women in family decisions and reproductive rights

Eg ~~As~~ on lines of USA's abortion law, medical termination of Pregnancy Act ~~Bill~~, 1971 was launched.

- it lacked freedom of reproductive rights to all women.

(3) Focus on improved standard of living and better medical facilities

But, lately the focus has shifted to inclusive growth of women movements

Eg

(1) Better laws and regulations to protect safety

Eg - Vishakha Guidelines
sexual harassment at workplace Act, 2013

(2) Focus on marital rape and repeal of such regressive laws

(3) Inclusion of unmarried women and divorcees in medication Termination of Pregnancy, 2021 and surrogacy laws

(4) Increased emphasis on gender neutral laws

→ Domestic violence Act, 2005

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) enhancing female labour force participation in rural and urban areas equally.

→ women participation in MGNREGA.

Reducing feminization of Agriculture

(6) Better health & standard of living of all

(7) Improved decision making.

→ Bcus on. autonomy.

Abolition of patriarchy

Thus, feminists movements have evolved to incorporate all segments of women to promote equal growth & reduced inequalities (SDG 10).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks: **250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1130753

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SURBHI PATHAK

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENG

तारीख
Date

27/8/2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre Dehradun

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7th schedule of Indian constitution is a basis of India's federalism where subjects are divided between centre and state

Seventh schedule

Union list	State list	Concurrent list
- Banking	- Health	- marriage
- Foreign Affairs	- Law	- education
- Communication	- Public order	- forests
	- agriculture	

Need to revisit 7th schedule

(1) Devolving power to state government

→ Resource generating powers like banking, foreign relations are with centre

→ Resource utilization subjects like health, public order with state

↓

leads to loss of revenues for states and fiscal imbalance

(2) centre sometimes impinge on state rights

[Eg] 97th constitutional amendment act, 2011 to regulate cooperatives without state ratification (art 368)

(3) creation of laws by evading states

[Eg] – 3 farm laws were in agriculture domain, ordnance (Article 123) was used to bring laws

(4) GST implication → loss of state's sovereign power to tax

→ loss of revenue during COVID

→ sunset clause of 2022 to restrict central transfer

→ centre @ 1/3 votes in GST council render any collective decision by states unimportant

(5) Taking unilateral decision on concurrent list matters

[Eg] Recently, Jaya Jaitley committee on increasing marriage age → without state consultation.

Need of the hour is to ensure effective state cooperation in national level decision making and promote federalism (Basic structure)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In the backdrop of Covid pandemic, Justice delivery become easier online with increased internet penetration in India (2nd largest number of mobile subscribers in India).

Process of Online Dispute Resolution (ODR)

Summon to litigants on online → evidence collection and investigation → virtual hearings → Justice delivery

Advantages of ODR

(1) Reduce cost of approaching courts especially from rural areas

(2) Reduce burden on judiciary
(3.5 crore pending cases as per National Judicial Data Grid)

(3) Faster justice delivery

(4) Easy to access especially from far flung areas

(5) Reduced tensions between the parties

Challenges with effective implementation of ODR

(1) Digital divide As per Census 2011 → access to computers
- Rural → 14%
- Urban → 42.4%

(2) Privacy issues — due to leak of video conferencing and important judgements

(3) multiple appeals lead to eventual burden on Judiciary

(4) Lack of compliance — A whatsapp Judgement cannot be easily implemented

(5) Lack of adequate infrastructure and trained personnel to effectively operate technical devices.

With 4th Industrial revolution onset it's eventual to develop a conducive environment for efficient online Justice delivery

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, centre-state relations took a hit due to refusal of west Bengal Chief secretary to join central deputation

Such issues impact India's federalism (Basic structure) and create disputes between centre and state.

Constitutional division of power → 7th schedule → List 1 union list; List 2 state list; List 3 concurrent list

Centre-state disputes

(1) Over finances ex → GST Compensation Cess

- lack of revenue transfer during COVID
- Sunset clause of 2022 for adequate compensation to states
- → Centre - 1/3 voting in GST meeting

② deputation of officers → lack of strength in bureaucracy
— states unwilling to release officers

③ States / not ~~inside~~ invited for consultation on concurrent list matters

[e] → marriage age of women Bill, 2022

④ [(B)] being allotted cases by centre but the general and specific consent revoked by states

⑤ Low and order issues

⑥ Imposing President Rule (art 356)
→ Based on governor's report
→ Removing democratically elected party

⑦ Governor's election / nomination to act as centre's agent — leads to dispute.

Recent bill on National Capital Territory enhancing role of LG in Delhi further led to rift between centre-Delhi.

A comprehensive approach is needed to resolve centre-state disputes to promote federalism ~~and~~ in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, government has withdrawn three contentious farm laws due to demand of pressure groups and farmers

Importance of lobbying
- Reduce Govt-citizen gap
- Better public reach
- improved citizen awareness
- Better policies

Advantages of adopting a framework of lobbying to ensure democracy

① Improved interest articulation of citizens and their demand.

eg India-USA nuclear deal of 2010 was made possible by Indians in Diaspora

② Improved and empowered citizenry

→ can analyse policy making and its impact on India

(3) uphold democratic principles and reduce authoritarian tendencies

— check on govt extreme policies

(4) Improve grievance redressal mechanism for citizen voice and anger to be heard

(5) organized framework of approaching govt

Better formulating of policies → improved public service delivery.

But, caution needs to be followed to

→ Reduce violent demands

→ prevent disruption to governance through foreign funding and impact of outside forces

→ citizen voice should not be overpowered by few interest groups

For a functioning democracy, lobbying can prove to be an asset in citizen awareness provide adequate safeguards are in place.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

With rise of 4th Industrial Revolution and digital revolution, Government have also adopted Internet Technology in governance to improve public service delivery.

[eg] Recently, Open Data Governance (ODG) was launched.

[eg] [ONDC] – open National Digital Commerce has been promoted to provide level playing field to local seller online.

True potential of free and Open source software (FOSS) remains unrealized

① Low level of digital literacy among citizen

[eg] Census 2011 → access to internet
Rural → 14%
Urban → 42.9%

(2) Lack of successful citizen charter to provide knowledge to citizens

(3) Infrastructure issues

→ adoption of technology

→ lack of trained personnel

(4) Latency issues in government websites

→ Poor connectivity

(5) Bureaucratic Process

→ multiple forms, e-signs

Reduced compliance

way forward

Promoting digital literacy

improving internet connectivity

→ National fibre Network

outsourcing to Private sector

eg - Passport Seva Kendras

Government needs to enhance citizen awareness and user-friendly platforms need to be developed to improve digital usage.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently many NGOs had their licenses revoked on account of lapses in following foreign contribution Regulation Act, 2010 (FCRA).

NGOs as safety valve for communities' to voice concern

(1) Better [citizen reach] and reduced gap in understanding citizen grievances

(2) Interest articulation of backward people

(3) Protecting vulnerable sections of society

[Eg] Bachpan Bachao Andolan by Kailash Satyarthi

(4) Promoting socio-economic development

[Eg] Pratham foundation Helping ASER survey

[eg] Tithi Bhojan by various NGOs

(5) provide rights and justice to needy

[eg] Role of NAZ foundation in promoting rights of LGBTQ

(6) Policy implementation and monitoring mechanism to ensure benefits reach the needy people

But, recently many NGOs have flouted laws and thus undermining democracy

- Threat of external state actors
- money laundering
- embezzlement of funds

Thus, a combined approach is needed to promote NGOs in India and promote community participation to expand socio-economic development and better targetting of beneficiaries.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Increasing cases of suicides in India especially in backdrop of COVID-19 has highlighted the lacunae in promotion of mental health in India

Mental Healthcare Act, 2017
- rehabilitation measures
- provision of medical help
- mental awareness and training
- medical facilities at low cost
- improved supportive measures like counselling

Issues with mental Healthcare Act of 2017

(1) Lack of recognition to mental problems
Eg we still called a victim as died by suicide → taking a negative approach

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Societal exclusion of a person diagnosed with a mental problem

→ lack of adequate supportive measure

(3) Rehabilitation homes not conducive for human development

→ lack of sanitation

(4) Policy implementation gaps to differentiate between different illness

- depression
- insomnia
- Psychological issues

Way forward

- Improve medical diagnosis
- Focus on care and rehabilitation within family
- Funds to be provided adequately.

It's high time to normalize medical and mental health issues to ensure equitable and inclusive growth

8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) ran out of funds due to large scale migration of people to rural areas during Pandemic.

Need to formulate urban employment Guarantee program

① To protect livelihood of migrants

② Better targetting of beneficiaries in need of government led employment initiative

③ Promote formalization of Economy

current 90% in informal sector

Boost to manufacturing sector

only 17% to GDP

(4) Easing burden on poor families in urban areas

- slum dwellings
- Reduce density of slums
- improve housing provision

(5) Reducing burden on Rural employment schemes — eg — MGNREGA, PM Gramin Awas Yojana

(6) Promoting infrastructure growth in urban areas

eg: migrants can be employed in ~~PA~~ PM Awas Yojana, Bharatmala scheme to improve road connectivity.

(7) Data driven Policy making and targetting of beneficiaries

→ measurement of migrants

→ dedicated portal like e-shram

A dedicated policy on national level can help in improving labor force participation (42%) and improve urban cities and make them sustainable (SDG11)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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BIMSTEC is an important organization for India as it connects India to South East Asia and Indian Ocean countries

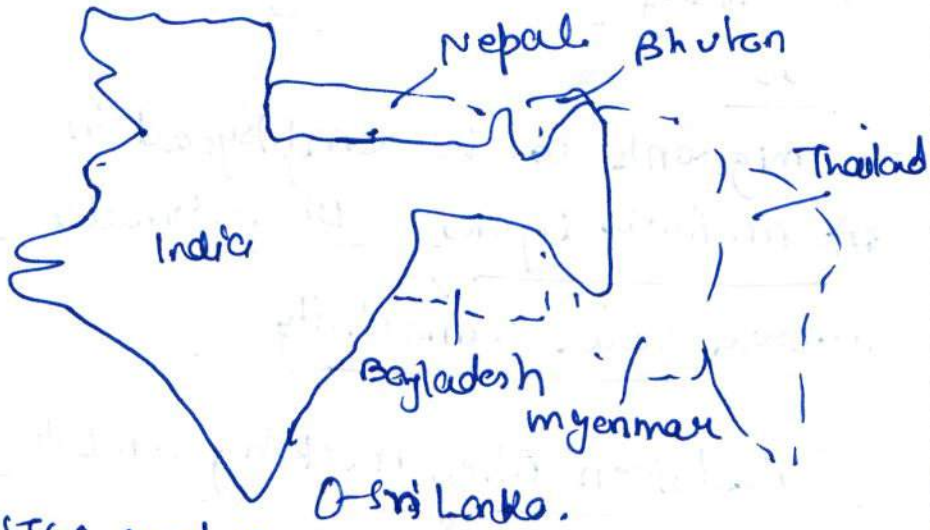

fig: BIMSTEC countries

Relevance of BIMSTEC for India

① Improve connectivity and economic development → Srilanka like of credit during crisis

eg → Kaladan multimodal project in Myanmar's Rakhine state to access India's Northeast

(2) Shared culture with countries like Thailand

(3) Bridge between India and South East Asia and ASEAN

eg India - Myanmar - Thailand Trilateral highway

(4) Stability in Indian ocean Region (IOR)

→ Resist China's hegemony in Srilanka → Hambantota Port

→ improve geopolitical interest in Indo-Pacific Region

(5) Colombo security Dialogue has been recently initiated between India, Srilanka & Maldives

(6) Sea Lanes of Communication and imports of India

(7) Protecting Andaman and Nicobar Islands and expanding reach through SAGAR - security & growth for all

BIMSTEC can usher in a new era of economic progress between South Asia countries. India should promote further investment in region.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is at the cross-roads of multiple countries in South Asia with hostile borders along Pakistan and Chinese borders. This calls for a careful foreign policy negotiations

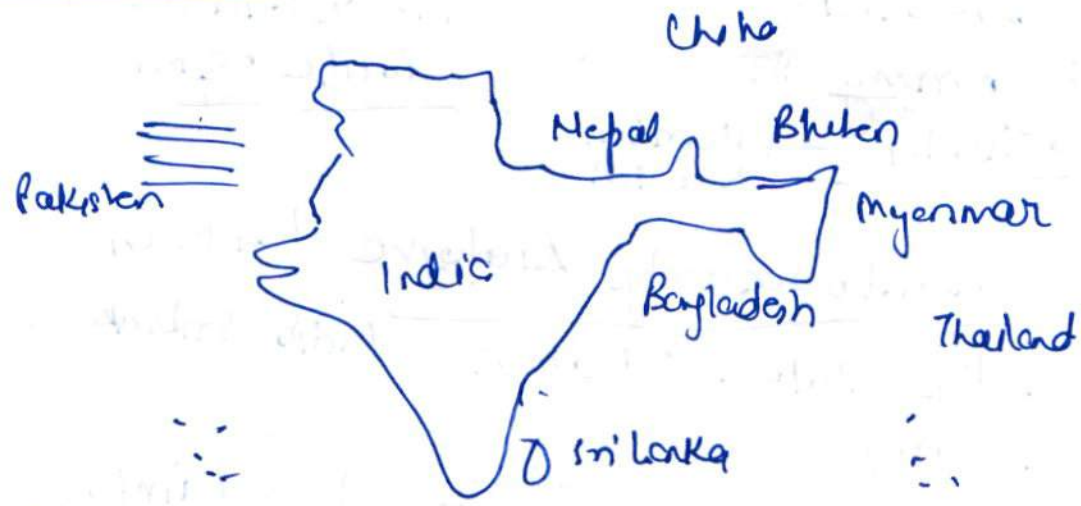

fig: India and neighbours

Gujral Doctrine was propounded by ex-foreign minister IK Gujral

- safeguarding national interests
- increasing cultural connect
- Border Protection
- improved trade

Relevance of Gujral doctrine in relations with immediate neighbours

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. Protecting borders along Pakistan and China
2. Improved defense capabilities
   - make in India
   - defense Procurement
3. economic cooperation
   - Srilanka - during current crisis
     - → Line of credit
     - → currency swap agreement
   - Bhutan
     - construction of dams
     - Power plants
4. Shared cultural ties with Nepal and Bangladesh
5. Improving dialogue with China on border disengagement and talks to resolve future crisis.
6. Talks with myanmar on cross border infiltration and Rohingya muslims

India should revisit Gujral doctrine to improve foreign relations and economic development

11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Officers of Parliament help in ensuring Parliamentary democracy and improved Policy making

Role of Parliament Officers

(1) Improved quality of debates and discussions

eg - Speaker of LS / Chairman of RS ensure decorum in house

(2) Parliamentary secretariates help in election of President and vice-President by rotation

(3) Parliamentary Committees like Public Account Committees, department committees need support personnel

for better evaluation of policies

[eg] – Staff, Analysts

[eg] During Budget Preparation, various technical teams are involved

- Finance
- economics
- Taxation

(4) They help in ensuring smooth functioning of Parliament through

- meetings
- Regular summoning of parties
- day to day activities
- passing of bills

Constitutional Provisions

Article 53 → President to summon the house

Article 80 → Rajya Sabha and composition

Article 82 → Lok Sabha composition.

Article 110 → money bill to be signed by Speaker.

~~Article~~ Tenth schedule → To prevent defection

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Statutory Provisions

→ Business of Lok Sabha and Conduct of Rules Act

→ to ensure Lok Sabha functioning.

→ Representation of People Act, 1951 → disqualification of members on ground of corrupt practices

Recent ruckus in Lok Sabha by Parliament members need to be dealt strictly by officers of Parliament to uphold democratic functioning of our Parliament. India should promote democracy in the world by practising it diligently

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 280 of Indian constitution provides for setting up of a finance commission by president every 5 years

Role of finance Comm.
- → Proceeds of devolution to centre & state
- → grants-in aid to state
- → augmentation of revenue of Panchayats
- → any other matter as referred by President

Crucial Role of fin. Comm in balancing fiscal federalism

① enhances [Cooperative federalism] between centre and state

Eg) Devolution of 41% to states by 15th F.C.

② ensures revenue of state finance Comm. and local governments are improved.

(3) improve in sharing of information on direct and indirect tax collections and methods needed to augment tax resources.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15th finance Commission (F.C.) was set up by government under the chairmanship of NK Singh for the year 2020-2026.

Recommendations

(1) 41% devolution to states (vertical devolution) (Reduced from 42% → 41% on account of formation of J&K and Ladakh as union Territories)

(2) **Horizontal devolution** based on multiple efforts

	%
→ Population	15%
→ Area	15%
→ Forest & Tree cover	12.5%
→ Income	45%
→ Demographic Perf.	10%
→ Tax efforts	2.5%

This will ensure:-

1) Poor states based on income levels are getting adequate compensation for socio-economic development

2) Impetus to southern states on population control measures

3) Awarding the states with high forest and tree cover (24.67% as per FSI, MP – maximum cover)

(3) Sector specific grants

- based on rural education
- health
- Power sector

to promote important sectors of economy

(4) Disaster management grants to cope with increasing frequencies of flood/drought etc.

Finance Commission thus plays a key role in promoting economic development of all the states and also nudging the states to promote and adopt better and sustainable policies to maintain fiscal health.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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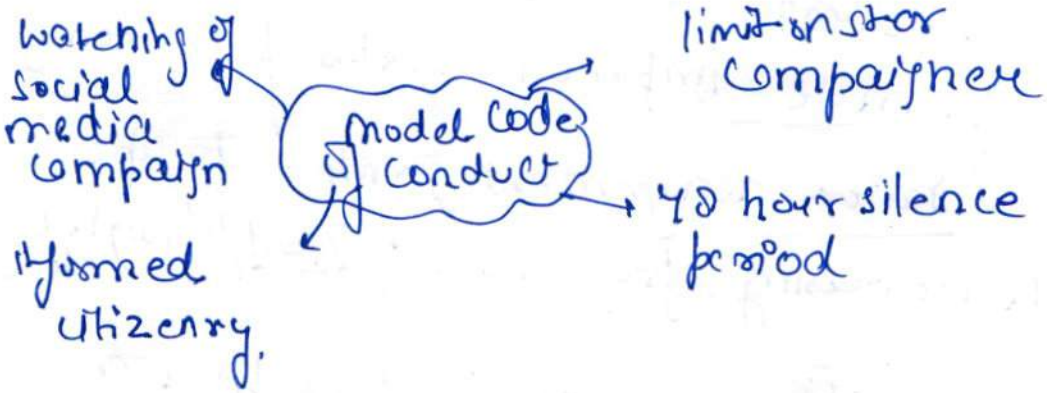
Model code of conduct has been repeatedly in limelight due to breaking of conduct rules by many candidates to achieve higher vote share.

This backed by Representation of People's Act of 1951 to ensure free and fair elections in India



According statutory backing to MCC — Benefits

1. Better following of Rules of conduct to ensure no foul play
2. Any violation can be penalised quickly

(3) Legal enforcement will lead to better accountability by various political parties and candidates

(4) uphold democratic ethos and promote voter awareness

(5) Reduction in social media campaigns during silence period.

(6) Strict ban on exit polls - lead to better citizen safety

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Demerits of according statutory status to model code of conduct

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(1) Increase burden on Election Comm. of India (art 324)

(2) Heavy pendency on judiciary will be further impacted
[3.5 crore cases pending — NJDG)

(3) Time tested performance of MCC.

(4) Increasing compliance will lead to political parties looking for loopholes

(5) Mid-election disputes will lead to frequent cancellation of elections and increased by polls

↓

heavy burden on exchequer

↓

fiscal imbalance

Thus, we should focus more on voter awareness through methods like SVEEP, campaigns and improve political party accountability and ethics of candidates rather than providing statutory status to MCC. It can be provided with more powers to ensure compliance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent supreme court stay over Amazon – Future deal to gain market share in retail market brings focus on the market disruption caused by digital revolution

Reasons for market disruption by digital rev.

(1) Digital market includes huge data processing power

eg → Recently, NSE chairman was removed due to controversy over trading of shares through online advantage by few brokers

(2) Monopoly of few companies eg → Google, Facebook.

(3) Consumer has low bargaining power

(4) social media leads to threat to privacy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Focus on ensuring fair competition

- Provide consumer a set of choices
- Promote local companies
- Reduce tax evasion by monopolies
- Data Localization and privacy

Competition Commission of India (CCI) was formed after abolishing monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practice Act of 1960s (MRTP)

It ensures

1) fair competition among market players
2) Protect consumer privacy and expand consumer choice
3) Right to be informed of the product benefits
4) ensure economics growth.

Need to revamp Competition Commission of India

(1) Limit the growth of market leaders at the expense of local companies

[eg] Companies like Twitter, facebook lead to loss of local companies

(2) Data privacy as per KS Puttaswamy Judgement of 2017
- Fundamental Right under Art 21

(3) Ensure data protection of Indians

[eg] American Express was asked to curtail domestic business due to outsourcing of data of Indians

(4) Reduce Tax Evasion by big monopolies

[eg] GAFA tax imposed by France

significant Economic Presence concept in India

(5) Protect Consumer Interest
- low prices due to more competition
- Better choice

Advance of digital domain needs to be monitored effectively to ensure level playing field and free economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Whistle blower is a person who reveals a privately known information in public sphere to promote citizen awareness and improve governance standards

Lacuna in present whistle blower mechanism

(1) Lack of adequate safeguards for whistleblower and family

Eg Satyendra Dubey, Vineet Narayan are case in point

(2) Anonymous complaints cannot be filed
Reduce incentive for citizen to promote whistleblowing

(3) Delay in trials leading to loss of evidence and thus the real motive lags behind.

(4) Judicial Impunity to accused due to political-bureaucratic nexus

(5) Lack of awareness among the people

(6) No reward or incentive to promote culture of whistleblowing
↳ leads to loss of ethical people morale and motivation.

Necessary safeguards in whistle-blower protection

(1) Improve safety and privacy of the whistle-blower and family

(2) Allowing for anonymous complaints
→ improve culture of reporting wrong doings
→ Reduced threat to life

(3) enhance the morale of people through Reward and recognition.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) use of Integrity Pacts to ensure ethical behaviour

(5) Fast Track Courts to enforce judicial decisions and promote justice delivery

(6) Ensure better monitoring and surveillance to reduce future chances of corruption

(7) Improving citizen awareness through
- social media
- code of conduct
- company policies

Ensuring ethical conduct is of utmost importance in any governance framework. Whistle blowers should be promoted to expand the culture of organizational ethics and improved governance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

97th Constitutional Amendment

Act 2011 was enacted to give cooperatives formation as a Fundamental Right under article 19. Schedule IX-B Part was also added.

Benefits of cooperatives
- empowerment of women
- Pool rural resources
- enhances farmer income
- Farm Productivity increases

Reason behind poor performance of cooperatives

① Lack of adequate [credit]
→ Leads to low investment

② [Land not available]
→ diversion to agriculture land
→ large areas not suitable for agriculture have been diverted to industries
→ fragmentation of land holdings

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Inadequate backward linkages with farmers

→ lack of good quality fodder for livestock based cooperatives

→ poor warehouse capacity

(4) Market access limited

→ Reduced consumer demand

→ supply demand mismatch during covid

(5) Non-supportive government interventions

→ Bureaucratic hurdles

eg In multi-state cooperatives, leadership issue persists.

(6) Poverty and lack of resources in rural areas

To overcome above shortcomings various reforms have been undertaken.

(1) Ministry of Cooperation

→ to enhance govt support

→ ensure coordination between centre and state govt

(2) SHG - Bank linkage Program

- By Nabard
- to enhance provision of low cost funds

(3) Granting Priority Sector Lending PSL status
→ ensure investment opportunities

(4) Increase Research and Development on products like milk, food base products

(5) Better convergence through

Bharatmala for improved logistics

PM SAMPADA to ensure product based cooperatives

(6) Schemes like Startup India, USTTAD to promote women entrepreneurs, and vulnerable people to take up employment

way forward:
- Improve credit
- Better & targetted Policies
- more expenditure
- diversification of crops

Amul has ushered in a wave of cooperatives through Operation Flood. We should promote more of cooperatives to ensure farmer growth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The second wave of COVID-19 pandemic brought to the focus the gaps not only in rural healthcare but also in urban healthcare with out of pocket expenditure → 48% (NFHS-5)

Gaps in healthcare system of India

Primary Healthcare

1) Low spending → 1.5% of GDP as against 2.5% by National Health Policy, 2017

2) Lack of qualified doctors → WHO says 53% quacks

Quantity
1 : 1456 patients
WHO → 1 : 1000 patients

3) Low focus on Preventive and Promotive healthcare → only 7% of Health expenditure

4) Low number of beds → 1 bed for 819 people

5) Rural connectivity issue

6) Regional imbalance

Secondary Healthcare

1) Low spend on Integrated disease surveillance
2) High out of pocket expenditure
   - In-patient 60%
   - out-patient 70% (NFHS-4)
3) Lack of adequate digital integration
4) High Rural-urban divide
5) ~~Producer~~ Provider induced demand → lack of medical facilities to actual beneficiaries.

Public-private Partnership can bridge the above gaps if harnessed properly

1. Increasing expenditure on research and development → 0.65% of GDP currently → boost to surveillance and monitoring to better prepare for future pandemics
2. Creation of central Bed bureau - outsourcing setting up of facility to private sector
3. Enhance private medical colleges and focus on increasing intake.
4. outsourcing infrastructure set up of

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National Digital Health mission to private sector

Adv → improve online transaction
→ better linkage with customers
→ creation of digital ids
→ data based policy analysis and trend projection

(5) more private hospitals can be empanelled with Ayushman Bharat

→ Reach customer in rural areas
→ reduce digital divide

(6) setting up of medical banks → blood banks
→ organ donation banks

(7) Awareness campaigns through social media and improving pandemic handling capability

Healthcare is of utmost importance to ensure a healthy and upbeat workforce (15-49 age) to reap the benefit of demographic dividend.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National Education Policy ushered in an era of impetus to education where dropout rates had increased to 52% due to COVID-19 pandemic.

Commendable vision of National Education Policy (NEP)

1. Revamp school structure to (5+3+3+4) to include primary education as part of mainstream criteria
2. Enhance primary gross enrollment rate (GER) to 100% by 2030
3. Improve secondary GER to 50% by 2035
4. Use of mother tongue till 5th and preferably till 8th.
5. Enhance education infrastructure to support cognitive development of children from initial years.

6) Focus on vocational learning and concept of transfer of academic credit

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Benefits of NEP

- Focus on frugal learning
- improve enrollment ratio. → higher education achievement
- Flexibility in completion of education → Boost to women
- Promotion of alternate skill development

But, success of NEP also depends on convergence with other policy initiatives

1) Promotion of child cognitive development through
   - → Atal Innovation Mission
   - → Atal Tinkering Labs

2) only [universalization of primary education] will not help, efforts should be taken to improve tertiary enrollment

Primary	→	Secondary	→	Tertiary
99%	→	79%	→	27%

ASHE 2020

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

schemes like
- → INSPIRE – MANAK
- → TOPS – targetted olympic podium scheme
- → PLSA → by OECD to develop 7–8 class capability

(3) KAPILA mission and GATI mission to improve innovation capability of women and improve enrolment in higher education

AISHE 2020 → women in secondary education higher than men but not in institutes of National Importance

(4) Improve GER of vulnerable sections

AISHE GER
- national → 27%
- SC → 24%
- ST → 18%

→ focus on RTE
→ Nai Manzil, Nai Roshni for backward

(5) Improve health and nutrition
- Swach Bharat Mission
- Mid day Meal
- PDS

Education is the key to reap benefit of demographic dividend. Improved infrastructure and cognitive environment is need of hour to achieve quality education target of SDG 4

19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indo-Pacific has become a new arena of geo-political interest with increased presence of China and USA amid recent tension between both countries on the historic visit of Nancy Pelosi (USA senator) to Taiwan

Importance of Indo Pacific

(1) Important source of mineral and energy resources

Eg - China has been building artificial islands in south China sea to extract natural gas

(2) Important Sea Lanes of Communication

Eg Malacca strait → near 60% of world trade

↓

Strategic choke point for China's exports

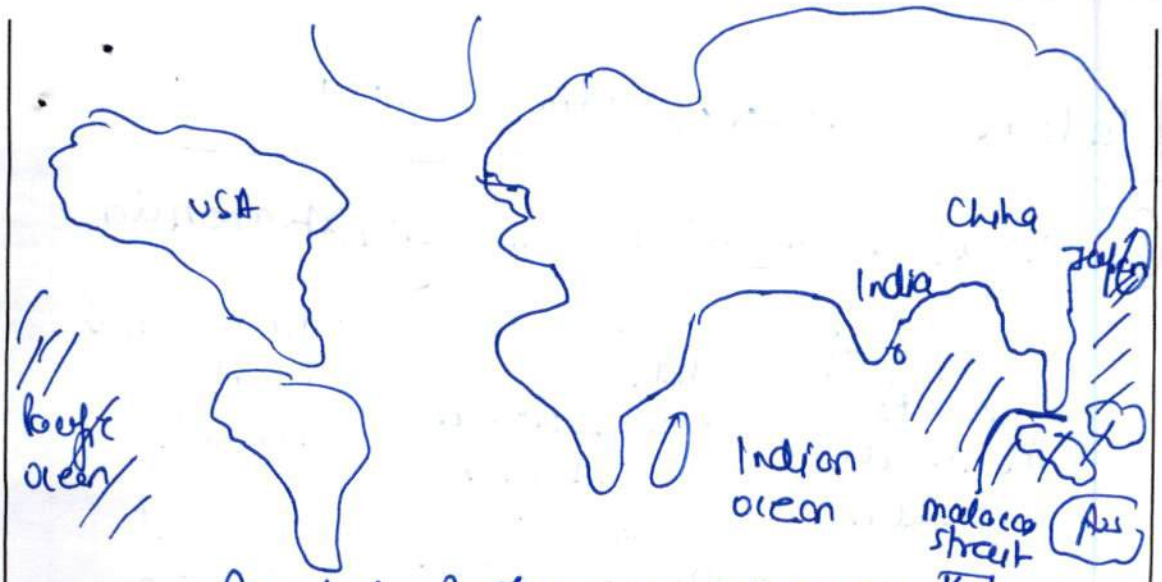

Fig: Indo-Pacific on world map.

(3) sovereignity of ASEAN countries against China's hegemony.

(4) Increased militarization of region

eg. AUKUS alliance between Australia, US & UK.

(5) small island developing nations eg. marshall island vanuatu - race to make them allies.

In light of above, Indo Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) was born

- collective growth of region
- demilitarization
- improved world trade
- sovereignity of all

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's concern regarding IPEF

1. Threat from China's expansionist agenda
   - String of Pearls in Indian ocean
   - Rise of Chinese Presence in Srilanka → Hambantota Port
   - Andaman & Nicobar islands → improved vigilance

2. Loss of investments and economic development with ASEAN
3. Shared culture and civilizations impacted
4. China could escalate matter on India's borders due to QUAD and USA's closeness to India
5. Impact on trade and India's export potential
6. Increased China-Taiwan tensions can further lead to shortage of semi-conductors and important elements

India needs to take collaborative steps with extreme caution and promote regional stability through economic cooperation and SAGAR

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

with the advent of 4th Industrial Revolution and digital technology, policy measures need to be recalibrated to enhance diplomacy on strategic fronts

Digital Space

- → Internet
- → world wide web
- → rise of internet monopolies like Apple, facebook

New and Emerging Strategic Technology

- — cryptocurrency
- — digital cyberwar
- — use of drones to attack

Priority areas to further techno-diplomacy

(1) **Defense** — India — 3rd largest defence spender as per SIPRI, 2021

— defence modernization to deal with modern threats like drones and cyber.

② Critical infrastructure

- like banks, power plants

Eg China's hackers attack on Kundakulum nuclear power plant

③ Space assets

- Joint collaboration with other countries to expand India's capabilities in space

Eg NISAR - Nasa India (ISRO) collaboration

- Anti-satellite mission (ASAT) to protect space assets

④ Education

→ improving digital connectivity

→ modern ways of teaching

Eg Reintroduction of Ukrainian medical students in other colleges

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

(5) Currency stability

- Rise of cryptocurrency
→ collaborated efforts on regulating it

(6) Privacy and data localization

→ to address security of citizen' data
- K.N.S Gopalakrishnan committee on sensitive data

India needs to augment its technical expertise and ~~ego~~ engage with countries to promote safe cyber environment. Recent creation of New and Strategic Domain (NEST) in ministry of external affairs is a welcome step

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1130753

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Surbhi Pathak

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

Eng

तारीख
Date

28/8/2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre Dehradun

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. राजकोषीय नीति आय असमानता को कम करने के साथ-साथ सबसे निर्धन और अभावग्रस्त लोगों को देश की विकास यात्रा का हिस्सा बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन हो सकती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Fiscal policy can be a key tool to reduce income inequality as well as make the poorest and the downtrodden a part of the country's growth story. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए • Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent oxfam Report highlights the inequality in India where top 10% of people hold 55% of income. Inequality has been further increased due to impact of COVID.

Use of fiscal Policy to Reduce Income Inequality

① Promote inclusive growth through capacity building by schemes such as PM SVANIDHI → atmanirbharta of street vendors

② ensuring Food supply through PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana

③ Skill development through PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana, SANKALP

→ India has only 5% of people in formal economy. Such schemes will

promote formalization of economy.

(4) Reducing digital divide through

— NOFN — National Optical Fibre Network

— connectivity 2.5 lakh gram Panchayat with internet

[NSSO 2019 — Access to internet Rural — 14%, Urban — 42.9%]

(5) Improve connectivity to hinterlands through Bharatmala to ensure seamless transportation

(6) Portability of Ration through one nation one ration card.

(7) Boosting farmer income through technical support through drones — aerial survey of role in Kayonka

→ using SRI — system of rice intensification

(8) Boosting entrepreneurship through

mudra, standup, startup scheme.

Fiscal Policy should be more inclusive and participative to reduce inequality and achieve SDG 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण करना भूमि सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय न्यायपालिका पर बोझ को कम करने में भी काफी सहायक होगा। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digitizing land records will go a long way in ensuring land reforms as well as lessening the burden on the Indian Judiciary. Elaborate. Also, state the measures taken in this context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

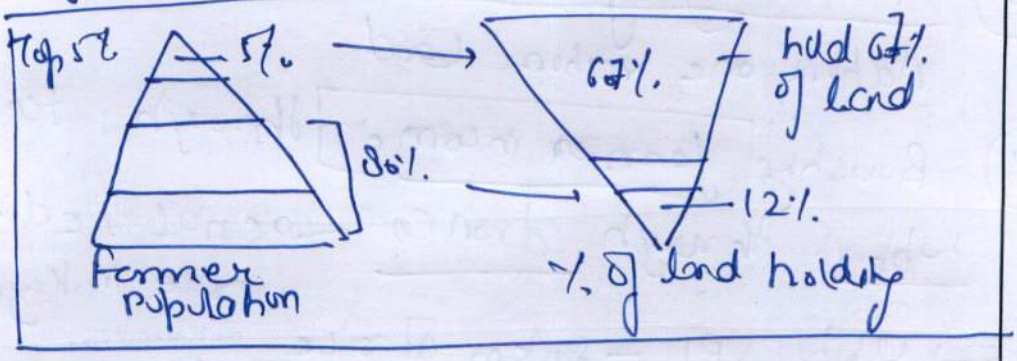
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per NITI Aayog Report, it takes 20 years on an average for settlement of land disputes owing to lack of land records.

Digitization of land records

① **Ensuring land reforms**

→ improve land holding of small farmers,



→ ensuring allocation of land rights
↓
documents can be used as collateral for loans

→ improve productivity of land as major crops can be grown easily.

(2) Lessening burden on Indian judiciary

→ Reduce land related disputes

→ Reduce litigation in courts due to clear allocation [NJDG – 3.5 crore cases pending in courts]

Measures taken

(1) SWAMITVA scheme → digitization of land records and mapping using drones

(2) Use of satellites to survey large tracts of land

(3) Land Titling Law of 2013 to improve allocation of land to poor

(4) State govt initiatives like Bhoomi project of Karnataka and Khajana project of Telangana

Way ahead

- Promoting awareness in rural areas
- Quick disposal of disputes using satellite tech
- Improving GPS technology

Land Banks can also be used to promote sustainable land usage and improve allocation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. ऐसा भी कहा जाता है कि अधिकांशतः नॉन-मेरिट सब्सिडी के लिए निधि (फंड) उपलब्ध कराने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति, भारत में कुछ राज्यों को गंभीर राजकोषीय संकट के कगार पर धकेल रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सब्सिडी व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been pointed out that competitive politics to fund mostly non-merit subsidies is pushing a few states in India to the brink of a deep fiscal crisis. In this context, discuss the need to rationalise the subsidy regime in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए • Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, supreme Court has highlighted dismal status of state's fiscal health on account of irrational use of subsidies and freebies

Non-merit Subsidies → deep fiscal crisis

- form loan waiver
- electricity and water subsidies
- pre election freebies

- locked incentive to spend on capital expenditure
- excess expenditure.
- to gather vote share

Need to rationalize subsidy regime in India

① To maintain fiscal balance

→ state revenue should be used on areas that encourage income and livelihood of people

② Subsidies have been diverted to non-essential areas

[eg] farm loan waivers are not used on capital augmentation but rather on repaying debt [Economic Survey 2020]

farmer mechanization, improved seed

(3) Leads to [debt crisis]

[eg] debt to GDP of India → 89%

(4) It further leads to [rollover risk] and threat of non-payment of debt leading to sovereign credit rating downfall

(5) Short term gains like wte share are given more importance than long term sustainability of development needs

(6) ~~Leads~~ Need to eliminate [crony capitalism] and equal development of all

(7) Ensure [sustainable growth] eg → over subsidy of urea fertilizer → led to soil degradation.

NK Singh has recently recommended to ~~see~~ put a cap on state subsidy announcement for maintaining fiscal balance.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojona

aims to develop water use efficiency by promoting sustainable use of water through

- Per drop more crop
- Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Program
- Water shed management
- Har Khet Ko Pani

It focuses on expanding the area of micro-irrigation

Potential of micro-irrigation in transforming farming

---

(1) Better utilization of groundwater leading to reduced use of virtual water

(2) Helps in maintaining soil health

India – 25% of world's virtual water

– less leaching of soil quality nutrients

(3) enhance usage of fertilizer through efficient use

eg Urea fertilizer in nano liquid form (IFFCO) helps in slow release

(4) helps in groundwater recharge and aquifer mapping

(5) Reduce land degradation and desertification

- increasing tree cover and crop productivity

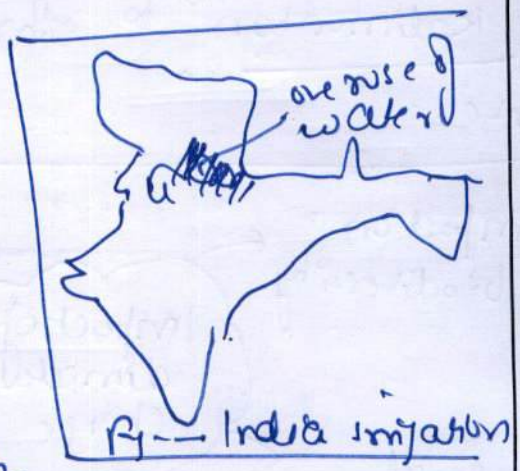


Fig — India irrigation

way forward

- improve sprinkler irrigation
- develop groundwater storage capacity
- Rainwater harvested can be used to enhance mini-irrigation

Mihir Shah committee has recommended combining of central Ground water Board and authority to enhance water use regulation which can have a beneficial impact on agriculture.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए • Candidates must not write on this margin

Indonesia has recently shifted its capital from Jakarta to East Kalimantan due to threat from sea level rise.

Impact of climate change

- impact on biodiversity
- sea level increase leading to submergence of cities
- coral reef threatened
- global warming leading to marine heat waves

India's role in ~~assing~~ assisting Pacific Islands

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(1) Enhance climate mitigation support technology like CFloWS (Tsunami Ready and Cyclone warning)

(2) Training and development of personnel to deal more effectively with climate hazards

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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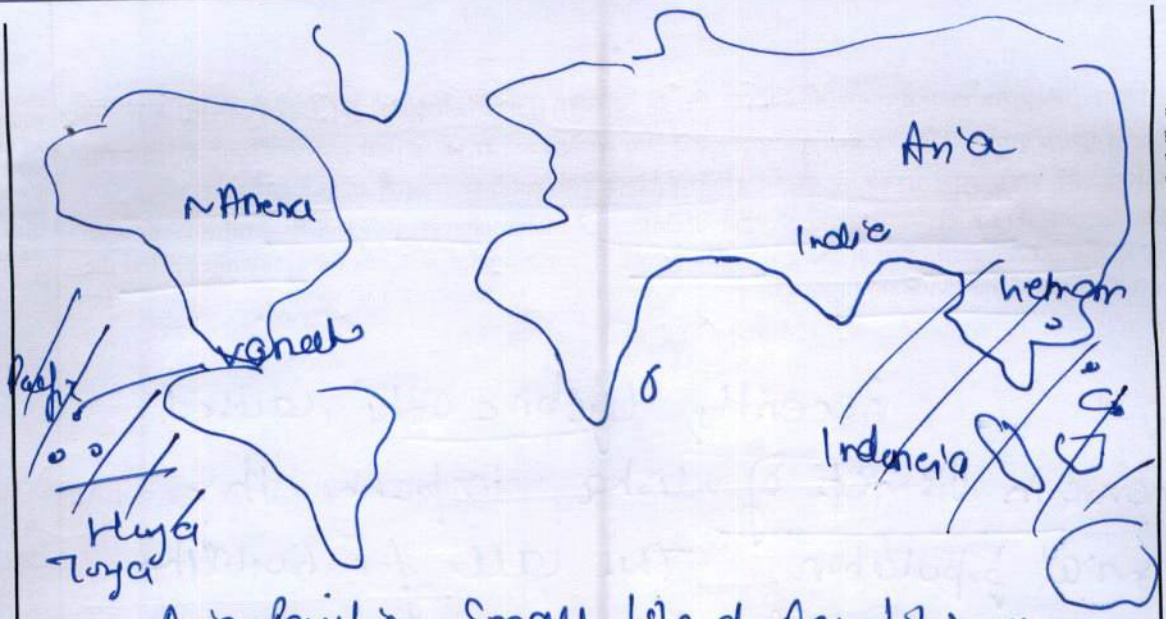

Asia Pacific Small Island Developing states

(3) supporting by embankments and building resilient codes

(4) Impetus on developing in mangrove lands and wetlands

(5) Diversion of funds for infrastructure projects

[eg] Greater male connectivity Project financed by India

[eg] — Line of credit

(6) Building capacity through ships, and other food supplies

Vanatau – Australia have partnered on enhancing capacity to deal with climate change. India should also ensure more such deals to protect island states

6. हालिया "पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (DMP-MoPR)" का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी तर्क की विवेचना कीजिए और इसके प्रमुख घटकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP–MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, Cyclone Okhi caused havoc in districts of odisha impacting the rural population. This calls for building resilience of Panchayat areas to resist disaster impacts

Disaster management Plan of ministry of Panchayati Raj.

Components

1) Building capacity of districts through awareness and training programs
2) improving devolution of funds from state government
3) capacity Building of State Disaster Response force to deal effectively & quick action
4) Quick Response using technology and GPS techniques

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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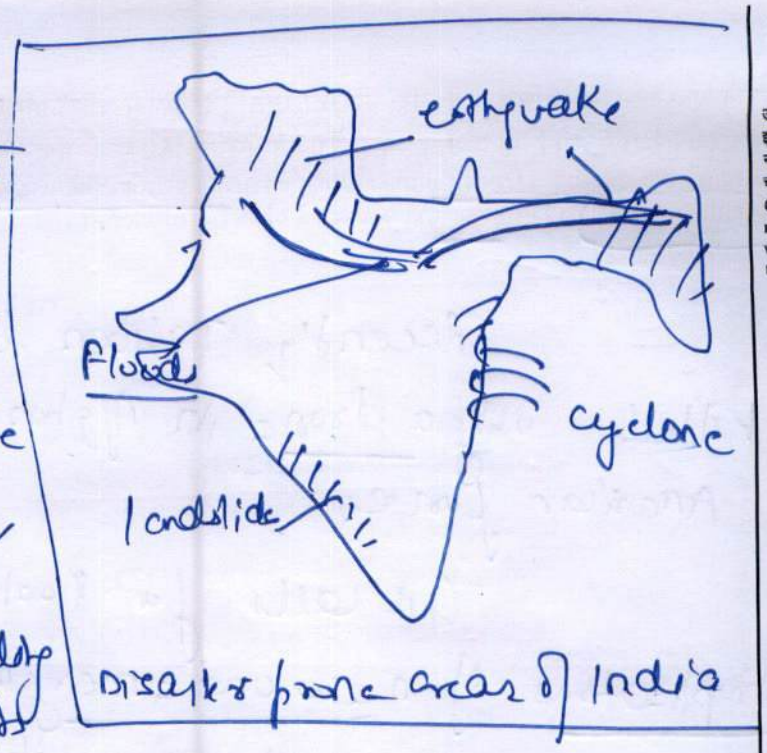
Rationale behind Plan



Disaster prone areas of India

(1) since the rural areas have high illiteracy, they are not aware of impending disaster and its impact

(2) enhancing response of local people to provide support to vulnerable

[eg] Kedarnath floods of 2013 - locals gave huge support to rehabilitate.

(3) using ~~warning~~ warning system to augment reaction time and reduce massive impact.

As India is highly prone to various types of disasters it becomes essential to be future ~~redd~~ ready.

~~As~~ two districts of Odisha have become Tsunami Ready as per UNESCO-IOC program.

7. राज्य एवं गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा उभरती एवं विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (EDT) के उपयोग से उत्पन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the internal security implications emanating from the use of Emerging And Disruptive Technologies (EDT) by state and non-state actors. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, Taliban leader has killed using a drone in Afghanistan by American forces.

This calls for looking at the implications of new and emerging technologies as a threat to Indian security.

Internal security Implications

① use of **new advance technologies**
- drones
- missiles

→ can be used to impact critical infrastructure

Eg Jammu & Kashmir army camp attacked by drone in 2021

② use of **cryptocurrencies**
- hamper India's financial system
- leads to counterfeit currency
- Block money in economy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3.) using cyberwar and hacking

- Pegasus → used to spy on officials
- attack on nuclear plant to hamper the system
- threat of leakages of bank data

(4) illegal wildlife trade

- impact India's financial security
- threat of external support

(5) weapon smuggling → Deep/dark web

→ can impact Naxalism and Left wing extremism (LWE)

way forward

- comprehensive regulation to deal with cryptocurrency
- increase R&D expenditure to 2% of GDP to track new tech
- effective enforcement of money laundering mechanism

New world order needs to be adapted in our technical expertise to cater to security implications

8. अपने रक्षा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the impediments faced by India in boosting its defence exports. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has recently exported its Brahmos missile to Philippines and talks are on procurement by Argentina as well

Over the years, India has relied on purchasing defence equipments :

Russia → MiG aircrafts, S-400
USA → weapons
France → Rafael
Israel → Drones and missiles

But, the export potential is still facing many Impediments

(1) Lack of R&D expenditure → 0.5% of GDP

(2) low private sector participation

→ PPP projects generally are in delays

(3) Insufficient number of associations with developed countries

-ej over-reliance on USA, Russia

(4) Indigenous manufacturing is lacking due to insufficient technical expertise to match upto quality

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Ecosystem not conducive to promote domestic manufacturing
→ bureaucratic hurdles
→ Delay in disbursal of funds.

Steps taken by Government

(1) Defence Acquisition Procedure (DAP-2020)
- to streamline import of spare parts and equipments
- Removal of stringent Offset clauses

(2) Make in India → Boost to domestic manufacturing through subsidies

(3) Reducing compliance norms

(4) Govt procurement upto 200 cr from domestic producers → boost in-house production

way forward
- Quality standards
- Red Tapism reduce
- increase R&D expenditure 0.6% → 2% of GDP
- Reforms in compliance

Shekatkar Committee recommendations on indigenization of defence products should promote export of Indian defence products

9. अंतरिक्ष मलबे से जुड़े विविध मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the multiple issues associated with space debris. Also, state the initiatives taken in recent times to tackle this menace. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, space debris from China's Change probe fell in Rajasthan. Though it caused no damage to life and property, it has many implications.

Issues associated with space debris

① Threat to lives and people's livelihood

② Threat to space assets like International space station

③ It impacts future survival of earth due to accumulation of huge debris in space

Kessler syndrome

④ It can cause radiation and impact life on earth.

⑤ Leads to space war and no country likes to claim responsibility.

Initiatives in recent time to tackle space debris

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) Remove Debris mission of European union

(2) India - Project Netra to reduce impact of space debris

(3) space situational Awareness (SSA) between India and USA -

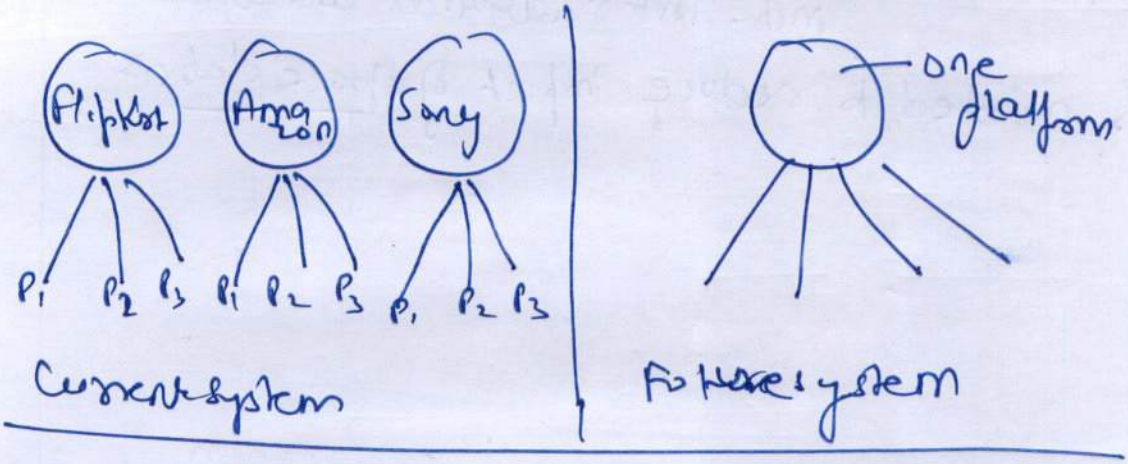
more international collaboration is needed to reduce impact of space debris.

10. भारत में ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) को अपनाने से उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ई-कॉमर्स के अधिक समावेशी और सुलभ बनने की संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The adoption of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in India is expected to make e-commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently ministry of Commerce and Industry has been expanding the idea of open National Digital Commerce (ONDC) to promote competition in e-commerce domain



e-commerce will become more inclusive and accessible

(1) It provides one platform for all the different e-commerce website reducing time and effort

(2.) It will lead to level playing field to all local suppliers to sell their products online

(3) Consumer will have higher information and increased choice

→ easy to compare prices

→ leads to profit

(4) Provide bargaining power to consumers

(5) Reduce monopolization of e-commerce domain

(6) Impact competition in market and invite more players.

(7) Internet connectivity issue in rural areas can be worked

(8) Reduce hegemony of big tech. companies

ONDC thus is a novel concept to improve customer choice and ethical use of internet to fulfill demands of consumers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को रोकने के लिए डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ. के मंच पर एक समझौते पर सहमति बनी है, तथापि, भारत द्वारा उठाई गई कुछ चिंताओं से पता चलता है कि इस मामले में और अधिक वार्ता किए जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While an agreement was recently reached at the WTO on a deal to curb "harmful" government fisheries subsidies, certain concerns raised by India suggests that the matter will require further negotiations. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In the recent WTO meeting, a consensus has been reached to deal with fisheries subsidies but it has not been granted permission.

This has resulted in increased concern for Indian fishermen and govt

WTO agreement

① Led by countries like USA, Argentina it calls for banning of fishing subsidies to reduce excessive fishing

② It would regulate the fishing by giving concessions to developing countries for 5 years on line of peace clause in food subsidy

③ All countries will eventually have to cut fisheries subsidy for sustainable use of fishery

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's concerns

(1) As India has over 12% of population depending directly on fishing, it would lead to loss of livelihood

By India's fishers

(2) It will impact staple diet of people in coastal areas

(3) Per capita impact on fishing is minimal from India

Eg. Fishing by Japan is 12 times more than India in per capita terms

(4) India has adopted techniques like bottom trawling to avoid harm to marine animals but it has been neglected by WTO

(5) WTO has become a zone of developed vs developing countries and is dominated by western countries

↓

not favourable to developing countries

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

way forward

1) Join common interest countries like Srilanka to negotiate at WTO

2) Improve the livelihood opportunities of ~~farmers~~ fishermen by gradual transition to

pisciculture / aquaculture

3) Programs like Matsya Sampada Yojana can help in alternative investment opportunities and improve productivity.

4) export potential should be realized

fisheries are an important part of India's blue economy and measures should be adopted to re-negotiate farmer friendly subsidies at WTO.

2. सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक में हाइब्रिड एन्यूटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the advantages that are associated with the hybrid annuity model (HAM) in the road construction sector, the interest in it has moderated due to various reasons. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Hybrid Annuity model (HAM)

is a novel technique of road construction where private sector is encouraged to participate

models

- Build Operate Transfer (BOT) → Prime risk of private sector
- EPC → entire ecost Procurement construction
- HAM → hybrid annuity Model → sharing of risk

Advantage of HAM

(1) Risk has been shared between Private and Public sector
→ increases incentive of private sector to contribute

(2) Annuities are used to pay private sector resulting in resource sharing

Annuity

40%	60%
direct payment at the start	spread across multiple years based on installment

(3) Brings technical expertise of private sector

→ improves efficiency

(4) Govt can outsource capital spending and construction to private and focus on core areas like socio-economic development

Modernation Reasons

1) Bureaucratic delays in construction process

2) Viability Gap Funding not used in proper way

3) cost of construction has increased due to inflation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Acquisition of land leads to land disputes

way forward

Improving risk sharing between private and government

Increase Govt expenditure

Promoting swiss challenge to reduce disputes

Govt should improve its investment and risk sharing to promote capital spending in expenditure & improve infrastructure development.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. खरीद व्यवस्था न तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और न ही कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संधारणीय है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले वैकल्पिक तरीकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existing MSP procurement regime is neither economically nor agro-ecologically sustainable. Elaborate. Also, evaluate the alternative approaches that can be adopted to improve the existing MSP regime. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Government has recently hiked the MSP of wheat and rice to support the farmers in augmenting their returns

MSP = minimum support price is calculated as

$= 1.5 (A2 + FL)$

A2 → cost incurred, FL → Farm labor

MSP procurement → Economically unsustainable

① Reduces farmer incentive to grow other crops like pulses, millets
↳ over-reliance on wheat and rice due to assured returns

② Leads to excess subsidy burden leading to fiscal imbalance

③ most of returns are taken by large landowners who have high bargaining power with FCI

Eg 60% of procurement only from 5% of farmers

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) **Small landholdings**

Agricensus 2015 → 1.08 hectare avg. landholding

It leads to losses to small farmers as they have to sell produce at middlemen quoted price

---

MSP Procurement → agro ecologically unsustainable

(1) Leads to **imbalance in growing** of crops

[eg] over-exploitation of groundwater in Punjab, Haryana

(2) Leads to loss of **quality** of **soil**

— overuse of fertilizers

	N	P	K
Ideal	6	4	1
Real	8.2	5	1

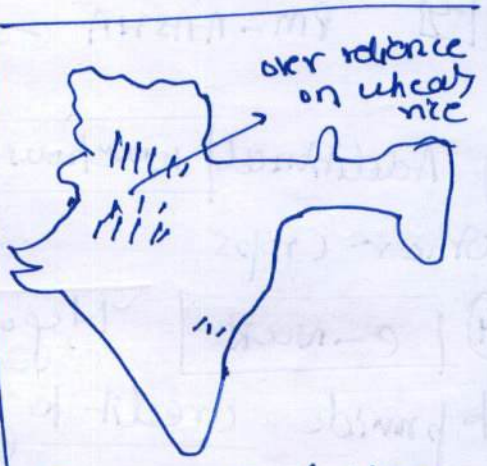

fig: cropping pattern

(3) India has become a net exporter of **virtual water** (through rice crop)

25% of world groundwater comes from India

(4) **Land degradation** and **soil salination** due to overuse

(5)

Alternate approach to improve existing farming scheme

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① shifting farmers to more remunerative crops like millets, pulses, fruits

eg 1% increase in income leads to 0.6% increase in consumption of fruits [Economic Survey 19-20]

② Enhancing private sector participation in procurement to reduce wastage

eg PM-AASHA → Price deficiency
→ Private Procurement

③ Additional warehouse capacity to accomodate other crops

④ e-NWR Negotiable warehouse Receipts to provide credit to farmers

⑤ Bringing 2nd green revolution to eastern India

⑥ Amitabh Kant committee recommendation to rationalise MSP

NITI @ 75 report pushes to transform farmers to 'Agripreneurs' to support their income and increase agricultural productivity.

यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is being argued that India is struggling with overflowing foodgrains in warehouses. Discuss the statement in view of the existing buffer stock policy of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, India had put a hold on wheat exports to cater to domestic demand which was deemed sufficient due to accumulation in FCI warehouses.

Govt procures foodgrains from farmers to run National Food security Act under PDS

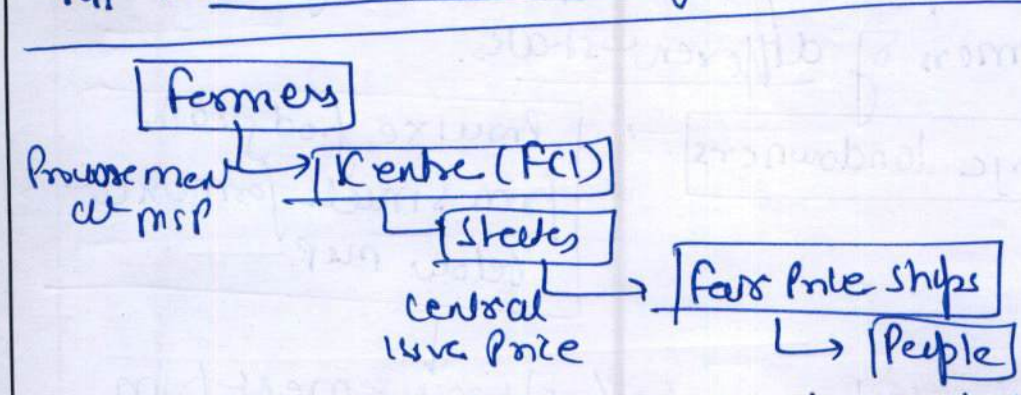

Fig: Public distribution system through buffer stock

overflowing foodgrains in warehouses

① Imbalanced procurement of wheat and rice
↳ leads to extra supply of foodgrains

② over-reliance on FCI (Food Corporation of India) to procure maximum foodgrains
↳ lack of state and private sector participation

(3) Lack of adequate warehouses to accomodate the entire procurement

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Existing Bufferstock Policy

(1) Centre releases annual demand under NFSA, 2013

(2) Food Corporation of India then assesses the quantity to be procured from farmers of different states.

(3) Large landowners → Procure food grains from small farmers at below MSP

↓

This leads to over 60% of procurement from just 5% of farmers

(4) Since Centre assures MSP — highest of wheat, rice → leads to shortage of other crops but overflowing warehouse for foodgrains

↓

leads to paradoxical situation of loss of excess foodgrains due to wastage

(1) Economic loss to FCI due to wastage and leakage

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

eg
subsidy to FCI = [MSP cost + Transportation cost + Incidental cost] — Central Issue Price.

Thus, our existing buffer policy is highly unprofitable and needs overhauling.

Way forward

1. Capacity augmentation to build more warehouses
2. Reserving certain % of warehouses for other crops like pulses, millets
3. Promoting state procurement

eg Recently, Govt had asked Telangana govt to procure par-boiled rice on its own

4. Promoting Public Private Partnership (PPP) to enhance storage holding and capacity
5. e-NWR — Negotiated Warehouse Receipt to promote access of credit to farmers
6. GPS tracking and survey of warehouse using drones.

Shanta Kumar Committee recommendations on FCI procurement and warehouse capacity should be implemented to promote sustainable procurement

15. हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Govt has brought in major Ports Authorities Bill, 2021 to regulate the major ports in India.

This has been followed by a master plan to become mega ports by 2047.

Challenges faced by Ports

(1) Port authority lead to increased hassle and bureaucratic hurdles

eg multiple forms for import/export procedure

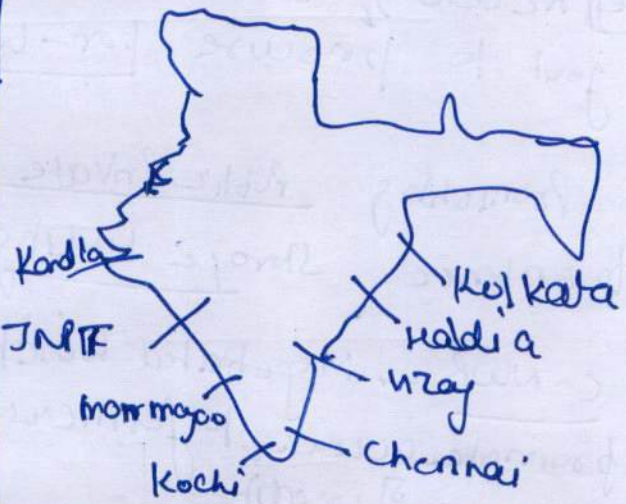

fig: major Ports of India

(2) High turnaround time

eg → Economic Survey 2019-20

India ports → 4 day
Singapore → 1 day
Beijing → 1/2 day

(3) High logistics cost leading to increased losses

(4) Non availability of last mile delivery to connect ports to railways and roadways

(5) Dry Ports and Inland Ports
- non functional due to dredging and silting issues
- low state govt expenditure on maintenance

(6) Heavy congestion due to lack of cargo

[eg] During COVID - Turnaround time increased to even 10 days due to container shortage exacerbated by ship stuck in Suez Canal

(7) High operating expense due to maintenance

(8) Impact of frequent cyclones and storms further increase maintenance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Remedial measures

1. Improve infrastructure on the ports
2. Connectivity on the lines of integrating Bharatmala and Sagarmala for efficient logistics
3. Better regulatory body eg → TAMP has been abolished by Major Port Authorities Bill
4. enhance de-silting and dredging regularly
5. Private sector participation
   - eg Using Landlord Port model for Vadhwan Port
6. Reducing | turnaround time |
   - use of dry ports for docking
   - improve cargo capacity
   - Regulate incoming of ships

Better investment and private sector participation can improve efficiency and bring Indian ports on lines of International ports.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Inequality in income and wealth translates into carbon inequality. In this context, discuss the significance of addressing carbon inequality for India and suggest ways to achieve it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent oxfam Report has highlighted increase in wealth and income inequality exacerbated by COVID pandemic

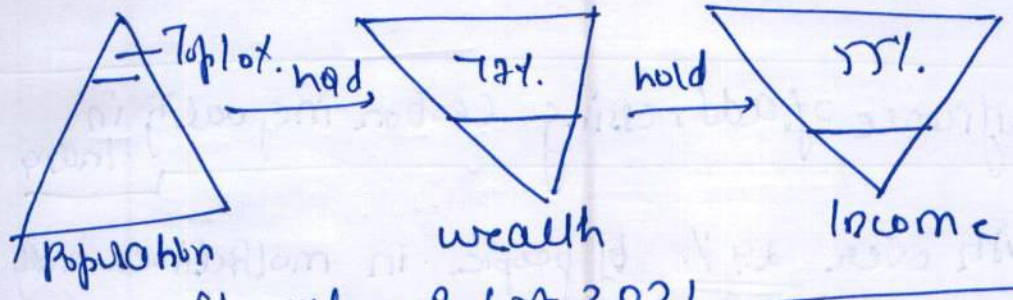

Fig: oxfam Report 2021

Income & wealth inequality → Carbon Inequality

① high emissions by developed country leads to climate change impact most on poor people

eg Per capital GHG emission of India → $\left(\frac{1}{17}\right)$ of USA per capita emissions

② Global warmity due to past emissions

Temperature increase by 1.09°C IPCC → increase in sea level → Risk of city submergence

eg- Indonesia shifted its capital from Jakarta to east Kalimantan

- Poor and vulnerable are most impacted due to increase in sea level.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Heavy use of ACs by Rich → Further increase in temp. → coupled with heat waves → Poor impacted

(4)

Significance of addressing carbon inequality in India

(1) with over 29% of people in multidimensionally poor category

↳ India needs to take measures to reduce impact of carbon inequality

(2) As per INCOIS India – 2nd most vulnerable country to be affected by climate change

(3) Increase incidence of disasters

Eg Recently, twin cyclones in Indian ocean – Ashani & Karim

- Indian coast of odisha and west Bengal vulnerable to cyclones – Okhi

(4) With high population density, more resources are needed to tackle climate change
↳ India needs to augment reforms

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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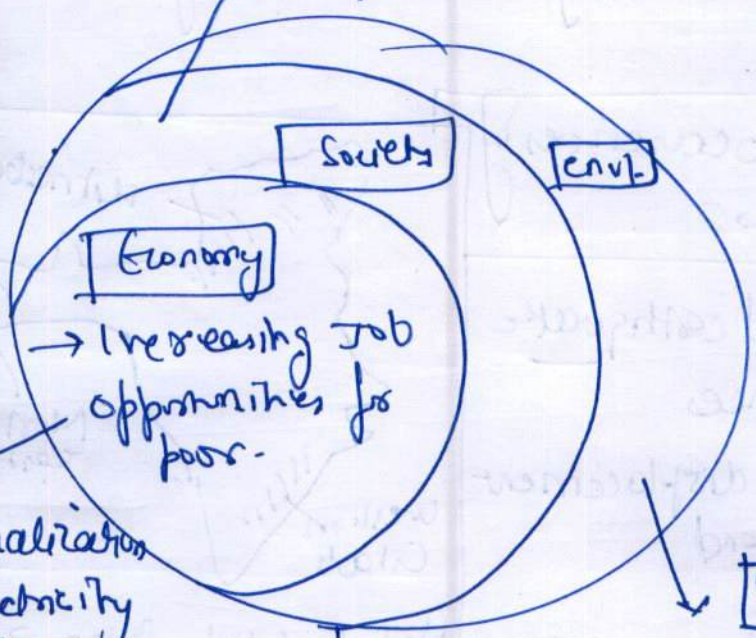
Ways to achieve climate (carbon) equality

1) Rational usage of AC
2)



→ Increasing Job opportunities for poor.

→ Rationalization of electricity usage

→ Promoting CSR funds in environment sector

Environment

→ Committing to UNFCCC carbon neutral by 2070

→ Advocating proposals to developed countries
↳ $100 bn annual adaptation fund.

→ Renewable source of energy to increase

Common But differentiated Responsibility should be promoted to augment capacity building of developing nations.

17. भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development paradigm has largely not been modified. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, a landslide occured in Tripura leading to loss of innocent lives. and damage to railways

Increased occurences of landslides

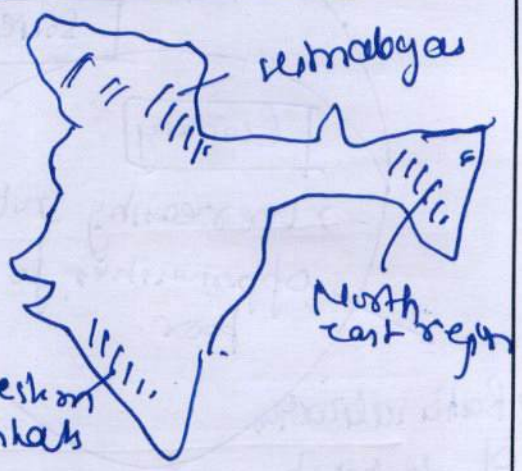

fig 1. landslide Prone zones in India

1. Increased earthquake occurences
   - leads to displacement of land
2. Erratic rainfall due to monsoon and western disturbances
3. Reservoir induced seismicity.
4. Global warming → leading to Flash floods
   Eg Kedarnath floods of 2013 — led to landslide
5. deforestation and decreasing tree cover

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Development paradigm of landslides not yet modified

(1) Excessive construction around landslide prone zones

[eg] Construction of airport in western Ghats sensitive to monsoon

(2) Infrastructure development in sensitive zone

[eg] Silverline metro project of Kerala has been alleged to lead to climate impact

(3) Building code of 2018 not implemented in spirit

[eg] Supreme Court had to intervene to demolish illegal property in CRZ zone in Kerala

(4) Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) bypassed on account of nationally important project

Way Ahead to take adequate measures

(1) Model Regulations to be revised.

[eg] Landslide Proning should be done on lines of earthquake prone zones by BIS

(2) Proper environment impact assessment

[eg] Expansion of highway along Gangotri in Uttarakhand

(3) expert committee recommendations should be implemented at the earliest

[eg] Kasturirangan and Gadgil committee report on western Ghats.

(4) Illegal mining should be regulated.

(5) Regulation of Ecologically Sensitive Zones on lines of CRZ

(6) use of drones and satellites to map the area

(7) Increased afforestation and better land use

Efforts should be taken to enhance capacity building and make landslide prone zones to save lives & livelihoods

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs a smart border management system to balance legitimate cross border flows with national security interests. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has recently expanded the jurisdiction of Border Security force to 50km from the border for managing cross border infiltration.

Need of smart border management

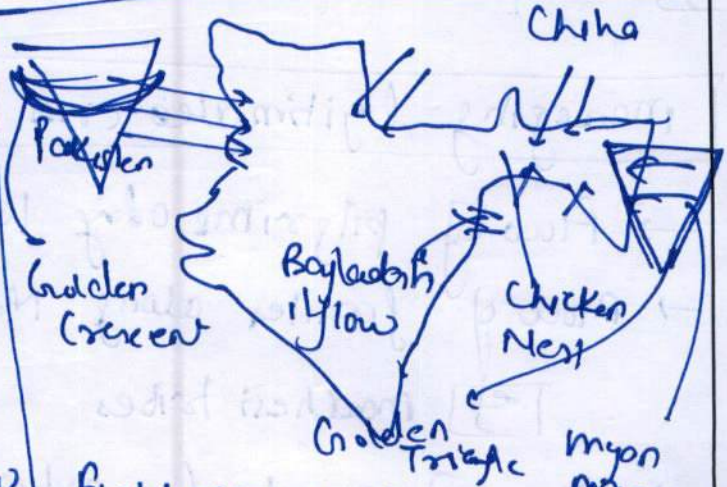

Fig: India-border with neighbouring countries.

(1) To reduce cross border infiltration

Eg In 2021, Jammu and Kashmir airbase was attacked by drone.

- Regular inflow of terrorists from Pakistan

(2) India is sandwiched between Golden Triangle and Golden Crescent

→ inflow of drugs and opium

(3) China's hegemony in Arunachal Pradesh and Siliguri corridor threaten national sovereignity

(4) Inflow of illegal migrants from Bangladesh
↳ change the demographic and cultural tradition of Assam
[Assam Accord]

(5) Threat to national safety of critical infrastructure

[eg] 26/11 mumbai attacks

Managing legitimate cross border flow

→ Flow of pilgrims along Kartarpur Corridor
→ Flow of families along Nepal border
[eg] madhesi tribes
→ Flow of goods for export/import

Initiatives taken by Government

(1) CIBMS – Comprehensive Integrated Border management system
– along Bangladesh border

(2) BOLD-QIT → electrified fencing

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Drone Rules, 2021 to demarcate — Green
Red / Yellow
zones

(4) National Rogue Drone Rules of 2018
to overcome danger from neighbouring
countries

(5) NAVIC — Navigation in Indian
constellation to enhance satellite
capability

(6) use of GAGAN and Gemini apps
— developed by ISRO and AAI
— to alert fishermen along the Intnl.
borders

[eg] 26/11 occured as the terrorists came from
boats

(7) opening of electrified corridors along
India - Bangladesh border for rail transit.

Way forward:
- Bilateral agreements to control illegal inflow
- enhance R&D expenditure - 2% of GDP
- improve electrification of borders

Madhukar Gupta committee recommendations
on CIBMS and electric fencing of all borders
should be adopted.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रारंभ की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Globalization has led to increased connectedness in the world leading to a disproportionate increase in nefarious activities as money laundering

Money laundering Process

Placement	Layering	Integration
money laundered is placed in the informal economy	It's added with multiple layers to avoid suspicion	Integrating the money back into economy as legitimate

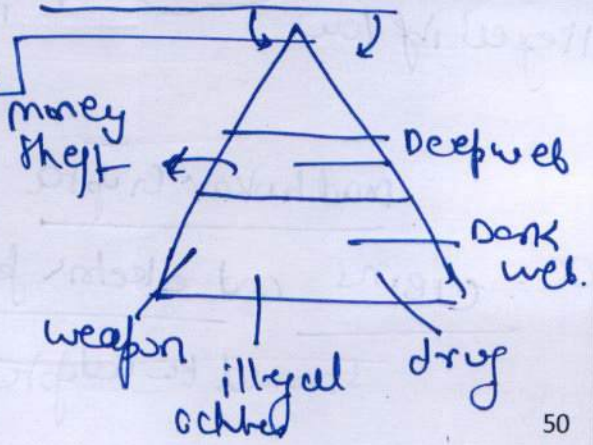
Globalization Linkages in 3 stages

① **Placement**

→ Increase in informal economy

→ Globalization led to world wide web

→ using illegal channels like drugs, weapon purchase, money is laundered



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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② Layering

→ using illegitimate transactions, money is split into small amount and transacted multiple times

→ These amounts transmitted to different countries to evade law

amount → 10cr

10cr 10cr 10cr ... 10cr

submitted to multiple accounts worldwide

③ Integration → find transfer back to the country terming it as legitimate.

Initiatives at national level

① PMLA, 2002 → Prevention of money Laundering Act

→ to report any suspicious activities

→

② FCRA, 2010 – Foreign Contribution Regulation Act

→ to regulate contribution to NGO based on proper scrutiny

③ FERA → Foreign Exchange Regulation Act

④ Limit on capital convertibility

to reduce threat on FDI inflow from money laundering

(5) FIU-ND → Foreign Intelligence Unit
→ to regulate counterfeit currency notes
and reduce company frauds

International Initiatives

(1) FATF → ~~Foreign~~ Action Task Force
financial
- to regulate nation's use of ~~cur~~ currencies

grey list (Pak)

black list (N. Korea)

(2) EPG — Evasion Protection Group to
counter money laundering.
Global cooperation is needed
to tackle the issue of M.L

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत को बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की प्रकृति के बारे में अपनी कुछ पुरानी धारणाओं की समीक्षा करने और नए वैश्विक मानदंडों के विकास में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टेमिस समझौते के संदर्भ में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There have been arguments that India needs to review some of its past assumptions about the nature of outer space and contribute to the development of new global norms. In this context, analyse India's stand in relation to the Artemis Accords. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Artemis Accords are initiated by USA to regulate the use of outer space and celestial bodies like moon and planets many countries like UK, Australia have joined it while India has not yet.

India's stand on not joining Artemis accords

① Any treaty initiated by a country generally has national interest in mind

— India supports global treaties and accords

[Eg] — outer space Treaty of 1967

② Rise of [west hegemony] will divert the interest from main concern of space safety

③ outer space could become another [arena of conflicts]

[eg] With Russia-Ukraine conflict, Russia has rejected its continued support to International space station

(4) It will lead to [space race] and [weaponization of space]

Benefits of Joining artemis accords

- Shared data on modern developments
- coordination in international research on space
  - [eg] — [NISAR] — Nasa and Isro joint project
- may lead to better self-regulation by countries

Need for India to review its outer space norms in presence of new global norms

(1) with ISRO being recognized worldwide, it is time to collaborate more with developed nations and enhance exploration

[eg] India had been offered Observer status at CERN

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) As many countries like China don't comply with treaties like Outer space Treaty, it becomes essential to have new regulatory norms or treaties

(3) India can initiate own rules given its recognition as a peace loving nation

(4) India should engage in more collaboration

eg Space situational awareness with USA (SSA)

(5) Enhance development of indigenous technology → NETRA — humanoid project to reduce space debris

Way Ahead

- Increase R&D and domestic manufacturing capability
- National interest in mind
  - eg → USA has initiated a 6th force as space force ↓ would lead to weaponization of space
- Initiating new ~~treaties~~ treaties that are beneficial to all

Artemis Accords is a novel idea but it should be used for peaceful purposes

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK